NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809. [No. 2468.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS, AND STATIONARY, OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

WITH sentiments of respect for past favors, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has recently returned from New-York with a large assortment of

Account-Books & Stationary.

The Stationary of a quality equal if not superior to any ever before for sale in this town, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices. such as royal and foolscap PAPER from 30 dollars to 250 cents per ream.—Best American and English LETTER and BILLET-PAPER from 10 to 4 dollars per ream:—*Real* Dutch and English QUILLS from 5 dolllars to 50 cents per hundred:—A few groce of *Genuine* Walkden's black INK-POWDER:—More than twenty different kinds of VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—BIBLES, a very large assortment. and of almost every size and price:—And a very considerable addition to his former stock of BOOKS, which makes his collection valuable and scientific, and comprises several thousand volumes of Books of the most approved authors, in every branch of literature, and is now by far the largest and best collection ever before offered for sale in this State, a catalogue of which may be had, gratis, at his Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf, where country Store-keepers, social and private libraries, are supplied on as good terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Also just received and for sale as above,

A number of new and interesting publications, recently from the press, among which are the following viz.—

Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States of America; containing a concise history of those States, from the acknowledgment of their Independence: with a view of the rise and progress of French influence and French principles in the United States—in 2 vols.

LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS, being the real correspondence of a lady, between the years 1773 and 1803—vols 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN LADY, with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the revolution, by Mrs. GRANT, author of "*Letters from the Mountains* 1 vol. 12mo:

PETRARCH TRANSLATED: in a selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with notes, by the translator of Catullus, 1 vol. 12mo.

JOHN DE LANCASTER, a novel by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq. in 2 vols.

WILD IRISH BOY, by DENNIS J. MURPHY, Esq. in 2 vols. 12mo.

EXILE OF ERIN, a novel, by Mrs. PLUNKETT, 3 vols. in one.

SAUL: a Poem, by William Sotheby, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo.

WOMAN: or Ida of Athens, by Miss Owenson, 4 vols. in two.

HUNGARIAN BROTHERS, by Miss Porter. 2 vols. 12mo.

ADELINE MOWBRAY, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols. 12mo.

HISTORY OF CHILI, geographical, natural and civil, by Abbe Molina, 2 vols.

RELIQUES OF ROBERT BURNS, consisting chiefly of Original Letters, Poems and critical observations on Scottish Songs,—now first collected and published by K. C. Cormeck, 1 vol. 12mo.

The TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE, by order of the Government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean 1 vol. embellished with a Map of the Country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five Engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY

J. C. Shaw,

At his Lottery and Exchange-Office.

TICKETS and Quarters in the 2d Class of the Rhode-Island Coal Lottery.—Also, Orders received and promptly attended to, for Tickets and Quarters in the Dixville Road Lottery, which commences drawing in Boston the 8th inst. Also, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, to be drawn in Philadelphia in October next—Present price only Three Dollars.—A correct list of Prizes in the various Lotteries, immediately after the Lottery is completed, will be received, and open for inspection of any who may please to call—Prize Tickets taken in payment for undrawn Tickets; balance due paid in cash.

Money of the various banks in circulation, exchanged on reasonable terms—Negotiable paper bought and sold, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Exchange & Lottery Office
No 118, Thames-street
Newport, July 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING, or whose Notes or engagements are due, or payable on demand; are requested to apply at their Counting-House and adjust the same, with the Subscriber; as he will be under the necessity of putting in the hands of an Attorney, the Claims against those who disregard this notice.

WALTER CHANNING,
Surviving Partner of the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

TRUTH,— TO THE PUBLIC.

THE best way from Boston to New-York, and from New-York to Boston, is by the way of NEWPORT, that remarkably healthy and delightful place, so pleasant and agreeable to Travellers, (Norwich way to the contrary notwithstanding)

The Proprietors of the Commercial Line of Stages from Boston to Newport, are desirous of making the travelling and conveyance as easy and as expeditious as possible to all those doing business, as well as to those that travel for pleasure; they are determined to spare no pains in accomplishing this object.

With a leading breeze the Packets are generally from 15 to 22 hours, from New-York to Newport, and the Stages are from 10 to 11 hours going to Boston.—Frequently, Gentlemen leave New-York in the morning, and arrive at Boston the next day at night.—The roads are good, and have excellent accommodations; the stages and horses are as good as any in America; the Packets belonging to Newport, and kept as New-York and Newport Packets, are thought to be the best in the known world, and are so acknowledged by all those who are judges:—They are fast-sailers, furnished with elegant accommodations, and with every convenience that can be wanted.

The Proprietors of the Commercial Line of Stages have established Waggons, to go through to Boston and Newport twice a week.—They leave Boston Tuesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Newport on Mondays and Thursdays.—Leave Newport and arrive at Boston same time.

Congress at their last session, passed a law establishing a Land Office, for the purpose of entering and clearing Goods subject to drawback, in Boston and in Newport, in order that the Merchants might obtain their debentures on such goods as should be sent over-land to Boston or to New-York.—Merchants in New-York and Boston, as well as all others, wishing to have goods transported over-land expeditiously and safe can now be accommodated. All Goods and Articles, that may come directed to the care of JAMES PERRY, and landed on his Wharf in Newport, will be attended to, and forwarded as directed.

J. PERRY, *Newport.*
J. TRASK, *Boston.*
J. SMITH, *Taunton.*

Newport, July 19, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale on liberal terms.

10 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 Pipes Country Gin.
16 Do. Spanish Brandy.
10,000 wt. Green Coffee.
23 Chests Souchong Tea, } warranted.
11 do. Hyson skin Do. }
700 Quintals Cousish.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, Church-street, has for Sale,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on commission.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SALLY M. SMITH & Co was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th inst. All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and pay the same immediately, to SALLY M. SMITH, STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, or WM. & H. MOORE, who will also pay all just demands against the said Company with speed.

SALLY M. SMITH.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well-known Lot in Thames-street, next North of Messrs. RHODES & CAHOONE'S Store, which as a stand for business, is equal to any in Newport.—*Also*, One Lot No. 15, Long-Wharf. Indisputable titles will be given.—For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN.

Newport July 21, 1809.

TO LET.

A DRY GOODS Store, No. 137 Thames-street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours*, Esq.—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public.

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith, & Co* where he has constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods,

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions.—Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts, made at the shortest notice—Orders of every kind thankfully attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

P. O. Richmond,

Has just received (at his Cash Store No 155, Thames-Street) in addition to his former Assortment.

A LARGE Supply of India Cottons, checks, calicoes and muslins, of every description, cotton cambricks, plain and figur'd lenos, spider-net and book muslins, London prints and fancy plaid ginghams, ladies long and habit silk gloves, do. white and color'd kid ditto, plad and plain lutestrings, men's and women's white and coloured hosiery, common and cambrick dimities, sewing silks, silk umbrellas, and bandannoe handkerchiefs, with a variety of other seasonable Dry Goods, all of which having been bought at Auction in Boston, can be afforded lower than was ever sold in Newport.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade on the 1st inst. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone,

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No 103, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, an Assortment of GROCERIES at Wholesale and Retail, and at the Store No 118, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Assortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine Varnishes, Window Glass, &c and their Customers furnished as usual with every information necessary for using them.

A L S O,

12 Bales of Upland Cotton, 1st quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fish.
30 Barrels Prime Pork

CHRISTOPHER RHODES
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, THAMES-STREET

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many Articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Seine Twine; Brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 3 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by the late Col. Wm Few and directly opposite *Paul M. Mumford's*; and have just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of fashionable Millinary which they now offer for sale, on reasonable terms consisting of the following articles:—Black pink and white figured and plain Crapes; plain and figured Satins and lutestrings; fashetts of various colours: silk and cotton laces: armlets: long and short kid Gloves; an elegant assortment of fashionable ribbons and flowers: silk cord and tassels: silk and chintz trimmings: lace caps and handkerchiefs: black and white sattin: cane and willow sheets; black and white cambrick prints: and sundry other articles in their line suitable for the present season.—They likewise make Dunstable and silk Bonnetts at the shortest notice.

Newport, July 7 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE beautiful and pleasant FARM, improved by the Subscriber, in Middletown.—*Also*, The House, Garden and water Lot, fronting on Water-street, Portsmouth, lately improved by Dr *Challoner*—For terms, apply to

CALEB HAZARD.

Middletown, June 6, 1809.

LATE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From French papers to the 15th June, received at Salem, by an arrival at Beverly, from Bayonne, France.

ABSTRACT OF FRENCH BULLETINS.

FOURTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head quarters, Brannau, May 1.

ON the crossing of the bridge at Landshut, Brig. Gen Lanoeur, gave proofs of valour and coolness. Col. Daurillon placed the artillery advantageously, and contributed much to the happy issue of this splendid affair.

The Bishop and the principal public functionaries of Salzbourg repaired to Burghausen, to implore the clemency of the Emperor for their country—his majesty gave them his assurances, that *they should never again come under the dominion of the House of Austria.* They engaged to take measures for recalling the fourth battalions of the militia, which the circle had delivered, and of which a part were dispersed and fled.

The Head quarters are to be this day removed to Reid.

At Brannau, Magazines were found with 200 000 rations of biscuit, and 6000 sacks of oats. The circle of Reid had furnished three battalions for the militia, but the greater part of them had returned again to their habitations.

The Emperor of Austria was three days at Brannau; he was at Scharding when he heard the defeat of his army. The inhabitants consider him as the principal cause of the war.

The famous volunteers of Vienna passed through this place after their defeat at Landshut, throwing away their arms, and carrying with them in all haste their terror to Vienna.

On the 21st of April, an Austrian imperial decree was published in the capital, declaring the ports to be again opened to the English, the treaties with this ancient ally renewed, and hostilities with the common enemy begun.

Gen. Oudinot has taken prisoners a battalion of one thousand men, between Altham and Reid. This battalion was without cavalry and artillery. On the approach of our troops, they made an attempt to fire with their small arms, but being surrounded on all sides by the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms.

His majesty caused several brigades of light cavalry to pass a review at Burghausen, among others those of Hesse-Darmstadt; at whose appearance he was pleased to express his satisfaction. Gen. Marulaz, under whose command the corps of hussars presented several of them, to whom his majesty was pleased to grant decorations of the legion of honor."

The 5th French Bulletin, dated Enos, 4th May gives an account of the action at Eberfberg, in which the French claim a brilliant victory over the Austrians;—during the conflagration of the city, Gen. Claparede's division alone, is said to have maintained a contest for three hours, with 30 000 Austrians under General Jellachich.

[*The Sixth Bulletin has not come to hand.*]

The 7th Bulletin is dated at Vienna, May 13, and gives an account of the several skirmishes which took place between the French troops and the Archduke Maximilian, who commanded the city with a force of about 16,000 Landwehrs and light troops immediately previous to its capitulation. In these operations the suburbs, as well as the city, suffered considerably; 1800 shot were fired into the town, and many parts of it set on fire; the Archduke was killed—and on the 12th, after two days fruitless resistance, the city capitulated.

[*The 8th and 9th are wanting—the 10th has been published.*]

The 11th Bulletin relates to some partial successes of the French near Lintz over three Austrian columns, under Grincille, Bucalowitz and Sommariva, supported by a reserve corps under General Jellachich.

The 12th Bulletin, is dated Ebersdorff, May 26, and states, that the French were preparing to drive a line of pikes, to which to attach an immense chain of iron; by these means, and by the aid of fortifications, they expected to manœuvre on both banks of the river. The prisoners since the capitulation of Vienna, are 7 field marshal lieutenants, 9 major-generals, 10 colonels, 20 majors, and lieutenant-colonels, 100 captains 350 subalterns, 3000 non commissioned officers and privates, besides several thousands at the hospitals. [*It is presumed that a great number of these officers compose the tenants of the inward infirmaries of Vienna.*]

The 13th Bulletin, is dated at Ebersdorff, May 28 and announces the second destruction of the bridges by the force of the waters, and mills, which had been set afloat; there not having been time to drive the piles, and fix the *great iron chain*; one bridge was however immediately repaired, and another expected to be finished the next day. This bulletin also states the arrival of the army from Italy with the Viceroy, and the destruction of General Jellachich's division, says, the Archduke John evacuated Gratz yesterday, carrying with him but 20, or 25,000 men of

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809. [No. 2468.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS, AND STATIONARY, OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

WITH sentiments of respect for past favors, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has recently returned from New-York with a large assortment of

Account-Books & Stationary.

The Stationary of a quality equal if not superior to any ever before for sale in this town, and warranted to be as cheap as can be bought either in New-York or Boston, and consists of almost every article generally called for, and at a great variety of prices, such as royal and foolscap PAPER from 30 dollars to 250 cents per ream.—Best American and English LETTER and BILLET-PAPER from 10 to 4 dollars per ream:—*Real* Dutch and English QUILLS from 5 dolllars to 50 cents per hundred:—A few groce of *Genuine* Walkden's black INK-POWDER:—More than twenty different kinds of VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—BIBLES, a very large assortment, and of almost every size and price:—And a very considerable addition to his former stock of BOOKS, which makes his collection valuable and scientific, and comprises several thousand volumes of Books of the most approved authors, in every branch of literature, and is now by far the largest and best collection ever before offered for sale in this State, a catalogue of which may be had, gratis, at his Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf, where country Store-keepers, social and private libraries, are supplied on as good terms as can be procured at any Book-Store in America.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Also just received and for sale as above,

A number of new and interesting publications, recently from the press, among which are the following viz.—

Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States of America; containing a concise history of those States, from the acknowledgment of their Independence: with a view of the rise and progress of French influence and French principles in the United States—in 2 vols.

LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS, being the real correspondence of a lady, between the years 1773 and 1803—vols 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN LADY, with sketches of manners and scenery in America, as they existed previous to the revolution, by Mrs. GRANT, author of "*Letters from the Mountains*," 1 vol. 12mo:

PETRARCH TRANSLATED: in a selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with notes, by the translator of Catullus, 1 vol. 12mo.

JOHN DE LANCASTER, a novel by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq. in 2 vols.

WILD IRISH BOY, by DENNIS J. MURPHY, Esq. in 2 vols. 12mo.

EXILE OF ERIN, a novel, by Mrs. PLUNKETT, 3 vols. in one.

SAUL: a Poem, by William Sotheby, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo.

WOMAN: or Ida of Athens, by Miss Owenson, 4 vols. in two.

HUNGARIAN BROTHERS, by Miss Porter, 2 vols. 12mo.

ADELINE MOWBRAY, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols. 12mo.

HISTORY OF CHILI, geographical, natural and civil, by Abbe Molina, 2 vols.

RELIQUES OF ROBERT BURNS, consisting chiefly of Original Letters, Poems and critical observations on Scottish Songs, —now first collected and published by K. C. Cormeck, 1 vol. 12mo.

The TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE, by order of the Government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean 1 vol. embellished with a Map of the Country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians, and five Engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY

J. C. Shaw,

At his Lottery and Exchange-Office.

TICKETS and Quarters in the 2d Class of the Rhode-Island Coal Lottery.—Also, Orders received and promptly attended to, for Tickets and Quarters in the Dixville Road Lottery, which commences drawing in Boston the 31st inst. Also, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, to be drawn in Philadelphia in October next.—Present price only Three Dollars.—A correct list of Prizes in the various Lotteries, immediately after the Lottery is completed, will be received, and open for inspection of any who may please to call.—Prize Tickets taken in payment for undrawn Tickets; balance due paid in cash.

Money of the various banks in circulation, exchanged on reasonable terms.—Negotiable paper bought and sold, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Exchange & Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street.
Newport, July 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING, or whose Notes or engagements are due, or payable on demand; are requested to apply at their Counting-House and adjust the same, with the Subscriber; as he will be under the necessity of putting in the hands of an Attorney, the Claims against those who disregard this notice.

WALTER CHANNING,
Surviving Partner of the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

TRUTH,— TO THE PUBLIC.

THE best way from Boston to New-York, and from New-York to Boston, is by the way of NEWPORT, that remarkably healthy and delightful place, so pleasant and agreeable to Travellers, (Norwich way to the contrary notwithstanding)

The Proprietors of the Commercial Line of Stages from Boston to Newport, are desirous of making the travelling and conveyance as easy and as expeditious as possible to all those doing business, as well as to those that travel for pleasure; they are determined to spare no pains in accomplishing this object.

With a leading breeze the Packets are generally from 15 to 22 hours, from New-York to Newport, and the Stages are from 10 to 11 hours going to Boston.—Frequently, Gentlemen leave New-York in the morning, and arrive at Boston the next day at night.—The roads are good, and have excellent accommodations; the stages and horses are as good as any in America; the Packets belonging to Newport, and kept as New-York and Newport Packets, are thought to be the best in the known world, and are so acknowledged by all those who are judges:—They are fast-sailers, furnished with elegant accommodations, and with every convenience that can be wanted.

The Proprietors of the Commercial Line of Stages have established Waggons, to go through to Boston and Newport twice a week.—They leave Boston Tuesdays and Fridays, and arrive at Newport on Mondays and Thursdays.—Leave Newport and arrive at Boston same time.

Congress at their last session, passed a law establishing a Land Office, for the purpose of entering and clearing Goods subject to drawback, in Boston and in Newport, in order that the Merchants might obtain their debentures on such goods as should be sent over-land to Boston or to New-York.—Merchants in New-York and Boston, as well as all others, wishing to have goods transported over-land expeditiously and safe can now be accommodated. All Goods and Articles, that may come directed to the care of JAMES PERRY, and landed on his Wharf in Newport, will be attended to, and forwarded as directed.

J. PERRY, *Newport.*
J. TRASK, *Boston.*
J. SMITH, *Taunton.*
Newport, July 19, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale on liberal terms.

10 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 Pipes Country Gin.
16 Do. Spanish Brandy.
10,000 wt. Green Coffee.
23 Chests Souchong Tea, } warranted.
11 do. Hyson skin Do. }
700 Quintals Codfish.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, Church-street, has for Sale,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on commission.
Newport, July 22, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SALLY M. SMITH & Co was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th inst. All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and pay the same immediately, to SALLY M. SMITH, STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, or WM. & H. MOORE, who will also pay all just demands against the said Company without delay.

SALLY M. SMITH.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable and well-known Lot in Thames-street, next North of Messrs. RHODES & CAHOONE'S Store, which as a stand for business, is equal to any in Newport.—*Also*, One Lot No. 15, Long-Wharf. Indisputable titles will be given.—For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

TO LET.

A DRY GOODS Store, No. 137, Thames street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours*, Esq.—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, July 21, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public.

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith, & Co.* where he has constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods,

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions.—Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts, made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind thankfully attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.
Newport, July 22, 1809.

P. O. Richmond,

Has just received (at his Cash Store No. 155, Thames-Street) in addition to his former Assortment.

A LARGE supply of India Cottons, checks, calicoes and muslins, of every description, cotton cambricks, plain and figur'd leno, spider-net and book muslins, London prints and fancy plaid ginghams, ladies long and habit silk gloves, do. white and color'd kid ditto, plad and plain lutstrings, men's and women's white and coloured hosiery, common and cambrick dimities, sewing silks, silk umbrellas, and bandannoe handkerchiefs, with a variety of other seasonable Dry Goods, all of which having been bought at Auction in Boston, can be afforded lower than was ever sold in Newport.
Newport, July 22, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade on the 1st inst. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone,

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No. 103, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, an Assortment of GROCERIES at Wholesale and Retail, and at the Store No. 118, Thames-street, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Assortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c and their Customers furnished as usual with every information necessary for using them.

A L S O,

12 Bales of Upland Cotton, 1st quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fish.
30 Barrels Prime Pork.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES
STEPHEN CAHOONE.
Newport, May 5, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, THAMES-STREET.

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE GOODS. Also, many Articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Seine Twine; Brass Kettles, &c. &c.
Newport, June 16, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.
Newport, July 8 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by the late Col. WM. TEW and directly opposite *Paul M. Mumford's*; and have just returned from New-York with an elegant assortment of fashionable Millinary which they now offer for sale, on reasonable terms consisting of the following articles:—Black pink and white figured and plain Crapes; plain and figur'd Sattins and lutestrings; sarsnetts of various colours: silk and cotton laces: armlets: long and short kid Gloves; an elegant assortment of fashionable ribbons and flowers: silk cord and tassels: silk and chintz trimmings: lace caps and handkerchiefs: black and white sattin: cane and willow sheets; black and white cambrick prints: and sundry other articles in their line suitable for the present season.—They likewise make Dunstable and silk Bonnetts at the shortest notice.
Newport, July 7 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE beautiful and pleasant FARM, improved by the Subscriber, in Middletown.—*Also*, The House, Garden and water lot, situated in Water-street, Bristol; lately improved by Dr *Chillingworth Foster*.—For terms, apply to

CARDER HAZARD.
Middletown, June 6, 1809.

LATE
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From French papers to the 15th June, received at Salem, by an arrival at Beverly, from Bayonne, France.

ABSTRACT OF FRENCH BULLETINS.

FOURTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head quarters, Brannau, May 1.

ON the crossing of the bridge at Landshut, Brig. Gen Lancour, gave proofs of valour and coolness. Col. Daurisson placed the artillery advantageosly, and contributed much to the happy issue of this splendid affair.

The Bishop and the principal public functionaries of Salzburg repaired to Burghausen, to implore the clemency of the Emperor for their country—his majesty gave them his assurances, that *they should never again come under the dominion of the House of Austria.* They engaged to take measures for recalling the fourth battalions of the militia, which the circle had delivered, and of which a part were dispersed and fled.

The Head quarters are to be this day removed to Reid.

At Brannau, Magazines were found with 200,000 rations of biscuit, and 6000 sacks of oats. The circle of Reid had furnished three battalions for the militia, but the greater part of them had returned again to their habitations.

The Emperor of Austria was three days at Brannau; he was at Scharding when he heard the defeat of his army. The inhabitants consider him as the principal cause of the war.

The famous volunteers of Vienna passed through this place after their defeat at Landshut, throwing away their arms, and carrying with them in all haste their terror to Vienna.

On the 21st of April, an Austrian imperial decree was published in the capital, declaring the ports to be again opened to the English, the treaties with this ancient ally renewed, and hostilities with the common enemy begun.

Gen. Oudinot has taken prisoners a battalion of one thousand men, between Althave and Reid. This battalion was without cavalry and artillery. On the approach of our troops, they made an attempt to fire with their small arms, but being surrounded on all sides by the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms.

His majesty caused several brigades of light cavalry to pass a review at Burghausen, among others those of Hesse Darmstadt; at whose appearance he was pleased to express his satisfaction. Gen. Marular, under whose command the corps stands, presented several of them, to whom his majesty was pleased to grant decorations of the legion of honor."

The 5th French Bulletin, dated Enos, 4th May, gives an account of the action at Eberfberg, in which the French claim a brilliant victory over the Austrians;—during the conflagration of the city, Gen. Claparede's division alone, is said to have maintained a contest for three hours, with 30,000 Austrians under General Jellachich.

[*The Sixth Bulletin has not come to hand.*]

The 7th Bulletin is dated at Vienna, May 13, and gives an account of the several skirmishes which took place between the French troops and the Archduke Maximillan, who commanded the city with a force of about 16,000 Landwehrs and light troops, immediately previous to its capitulation. In these operations the suburbs, as well as the city, suffered considerably; 1800 shot were fired into the town, and many parts of it set on fire; the Archduke was killed—and on the 11th, after two days fruitless resistance, the city capitulated.

[*The 8th and 9th are wanting—the 10th has been published.*]

The 11th Bulletin relates to some partial successes of the French near Lintz over three Austrian columns, under Grincille, Bucalowitz and Sommariva, supported by a reserve corps under General Jellachich.

The 12th Bulletin, is dated Ebersdorff, May 26, and states, that the French were preparing to drive a line of pikes, to which to attach an immense chain of iron; by these means, and by the aid of fortifications, they expected to manœuvre on both banks of the river. The prisoners since the capitulation of Vienna, are 7 field marshal lieutenants, 9 major-generals, 10 colonels, 20 majors, and lieutenant-colonels, 100 captains 350 subalterns, 3000 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides several thousands at the hospitals. [*It is presumed that a great number of these officers compose the tenants of the invalid infirmaries of Vienna.*]

The 13th Bulletin, is dated at Ebersdorff, May 28, and announces the second destruction of the bridges, by the force of the waters, and mills, which had been set afloat; there not having been time to drive the piles, and fix the *great iron chain*; one bridge was however immediately repaired, and another expected to be finished the next day. This bulletin after stating the arrival of the army from Italy with the Viceroy, and the destruction of General Jellachich's division, says, the Archduke John evacuated Gratz yesterday, carrying with him but 20, or 25,000 men of

the fine army that entered Italy. Speaking of the battle of the 21ſt and 22d, it ſays—the wits of Vienna remark that "*General Danube ſaved the Auſtrian army*" Tyrol and Voltzburg, are declared to be ſubjugated. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia Salzbourg, Upper and Lower Auſtria are tranquiliſed and diſarmed! The brigand Schill has been driven to an iſland in the Elbe. King Jerome, beſides 15 000 native troops, has one Dutch and one French diviſion; add to this two diviſions of a corps of obſervation under Rivaud and Deſpeaux, and Beaumont's 3000 cavalry, *now disposable by the pacification of Swabia.*

The 14th Bulletin, is dated at Eberſdorff, *(eight or ten miles below Vienna, on the Danube)* June 1, and ſtates, that the bridges on the Danube are entirely rebuilt. They have added to them a flying bridge, and they are preparing all the materials neceſſary for throwing over another bridge of rafts. Seven machines are driving piles; but the Danube being in ſeveral places 24 and 26 feet deep, much time is required in completing the works. The Brigadier Gen. of Engineers, is working on the left bank, on the head of a bridge which will be 1600 toiſes in extent, and will be covered with a good ditch, filled with running water. The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne has arrived; and will be employed in the river; a battalion of navy workmen has alſo arrived, and are to conſtruct ſmall armed veſſels to command the river. [In the name of wonder what are theſe preparations for?] Gen. Lauriſton has paſſed into the firſt county of Hungary, with a ſtrong advanced guard: he reports, that there are ſome commotions in Hungary, that the minds of the people are not in favour of Auſtria. The Vice Roy of Italy, Prince Eugene, has been for two days at the head-quarters of the Emperor. Gen. Macdonald found at Gratz, immenſe magazines of proviſions and clothing, and equipments of every ſort. Marſhal Lanes died yeſterday morning at 5 o'clock. Every exertion which ſkill or humanity could render, was tried to ſave his life: but a deſtructive fever taking place, all hopes were proved to be fruitleſs. The Emperor has ordered his body to be embalmed and ſent to Paris, for the purpoſe of receiving ſuch funeral honors, as his rank and eminent ſervices are entitled to. In the different engagements of which he was an actor, he had received 13 wounds.

From the 15th Bulletin, dated 2d June, at Eberſdorf, we learn:—The French had had great ſucceſſes in Dalmatia, and had taken the commander in chief of the army oppoſed to them. The Duke of Raguſa reached Fiume on the 28 h of May, and made a junction with the army of Italy; of which this is the diviſion of the right. The Duke reports that an Engliſh ſquadron had reached Trieſte, with a view to ſeize the Ruſſian fleet—but ſuch diſpoſitions were made as ſecured the Ruſſian fleet, and the Engliſh left the port. A thouſand Auſtrians at Krembs, on the right bank of the Danube, were made priſoners by the troops of Wurtemburg.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorff, June 4.—The enemy had thrown upon the right bank, oppoſite Preſburg, a diviſion of 9000 men, who had entrenched themſelves in the village of Engereau. The Duke of Auerſtadt cauſed it to be attacked by the tirailleurs of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The village was carried with rapidity. A major, 8 officers and 400 men have been taken: the reſt of the regiment was killed, wounded, or driven into the river.

The Vice-Roy of Italy, this day had his head-quarters at Oedenbourg.

The moſt precious effects of the court have been tranſported from Buda to Peterwarridan, where the Empreſs of Auſtria hath retreated.

The Duke of Raguſa has arrived at Labach. Gen. Macdonald is maſter of Gratz. He has inveſted the citadel which makes a ſhew of reſiſtance. The Danube lowers.

Accounts from the army of the Grand Duchy of Warſaw, ſtate, that Prince Pontatowſki had attacked the army of the Archduke Ferdinand in ſeveral poſitions, and been eminently ſucceſsful in every one of them. [The direction which the Auſtrians have taken in their retreat from Poland is not mentioned.]

When Trieſte was taken poſſeſſion of, all Engliſh colonial produce was confiſcated.

Affairs of Ruſſia.

Petersburgh, May 13. Though the Auſtrian Ambaſſador, Prince Schwarzenburgh, ſtill remains here, our troops have been ordered to enter the Auſtrian provinces.

Berlin, (Pruſſia) May 27.—M. d'Urquijo has been accredited as Charge d'Affaires of his Catholic Majeſty (Joſeph). The Governor of this city Leſtocq, has been arreſted as an accomplice of Schill. It is now ſaid that the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon have agreed to recognize the neutrality of Pruſſia. Our government has forbid the ſale of the portrait of Schill, the German Inſurgent.

The Auſtrians under the Archduke Ferdinand, have evacuated the city of Warſaw. We know, officially, that the Ruſſian army has been ordered to enter into campaign againſt Auſtria:—and the Court of Pruſſia has given ſtrict orders to prevent the Archduke Ferdinand from violating, in his retreat, the territory of Sileſia.

On the 28th April the Emperor of Ruſſia informed the Auſtrian Miniſter, that as the Auſtrians had attacked the Duchy of Warſaw, he conſidered himſelf at war with Auſtria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two courts had ceaſed.

By letters from Trieſte, the French flag was diſplayed in that place on the 18th May. The Ruſſians had ſaluted it by repeated diſcharges of cannon.

Dresden (Saxony) May 24. The laſt news from the Dutchy of Warſaw (the 18th) ſtates, that the Archduke Ferdinand was in full retreat: and that the Ruſſian army was within two days march of Warſaw.

Leipsic, (Saxony.) May 24. A Poliſh courier from Warſaw informs, that a body of Ruſſians was advancing on Thorn, which the Auſtrians had beſieged:—and that Prince Poniatowſki (who commands the Saxo-Poliſh army) was progreſſing in Gallicia: and was advancing to beſiege Zamoſki.

Frankfort, (Bavaria) June 2. Several carriages have paſſed here from Paris laden with trinkets *(ouvrages d'orfevrerie)* and a magnificent ſervice of Porcelain, as preſents to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

From London Papers received at New-York.

American Affairs.

LONDON, MAY 27. Yeſterday a meeting of about 200 of the merchants was held at the London tavern. Mr. Wilſon was called to the chair. He repreſented in a clear and impreſſive manner the ſeveral hardſhips which would effect the Britiſh mercantile intereſt by the admiſſion of Americans into the ports of Holland. After diſcuſſion a number of Reſolutions were read and adopted, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

Resolved, That the Order in Council of the 26th April, would probably arrive about five days before the arrangement of Mr. Erſkine could have taken effect: and that by this order, the Americans would be apprized that ſuch an arrangement would not be ſanctioned—That the time propoſed to be given to the Americans, would prejudice the Britiſh Merchant by enabling them to pour in their produce to the ports of Holland and the Baltic, at much lower prices than he could ſupply them. That good faith is as neceſſary to be exerciſed by Government to the natives, as to aliens, and that the Orders of Council of November 1807, were a pledge to the Britiſh Merchants, that the ſyſtem of rigour adapted to thoſe Orders ſhould be exerciſed againſt France and her dependencies, as long as the Edicts of Berlin continued.

Resolved, That the Order of Council of the 26th of April laſt was inconſiſtent with that pledge and militated againſt the intereſt of the Britiſh merchant. That it is eſſential to the Weſt India trade that the Americans ſhould not ſhip colonial produce to Holland direct. That there is a great quantity of colonial produce in America ready to be ſhipped off, which will be ſent to Holland if the time propoſed be conceded to the Americans, by which the markets will be glutted, and cloſe upon the Britiſh merchant. That, at all events, the ſhips which have ſailed, or may ſail from America which have not, or ſhall not be, under the late arrangement, deſtined to Holland, ſhall not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or to take out licences from thence for ſuch a purpoſe.

The proceedings were communicated to the *Board of Trade*, by a committee. Lord Bathurſt aſſured them they ſhould be conſidered, and anſwered. It was however intimated by his Lordſhip, that the Order of Council, to meet their wiſhes in part, would be ſo varied that the time of the propoſed conceſſion ſhould be altered from the 10th *August* to the 20th *July*; and further, "that at all events the ſhipping which have ſailed, or may ſail, from America, which have not been, or ſhall not be, under the late arrangement, deſtined for Holland, ſhould not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or take out licences from hence for ſuch purpoſe."

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 25, 1809.

Lord Sidmouth inquired, if Miniſters intended to make any communication on American affairs;—and if the arrangement lately made by Mr. Erſkine was wholly unathorized.

Earl Bathurſt ſaid, the negociation being ſtill pending, no communication would be made to Parliament; and that the arrangement which had been entered into by Mr. Erſkine and the government of the United States was wholly unauthorized; the former having made conceſſions without demanding any of thoſe conditions the compliance with which ought to have been made the baſis of granting ſuch conceſſions.

Earl Grey thought from the expreſſion uſed by the Noble Earl that ſome inſtructions had been given to Mr. Erſkine to make certain conceſſions which the latter might have miſunderſtood. From the arrangement as publiſhed in the newſpapers, it ſeemed as if the meaſures adopted had been preconcerted, for every thing followed in ſuch order and rule, that it was almoſt impoſſible to believe but what Mr. Erſkine, of whoſe ability he had the higheſt opinion, conceived that he was acting ſtrictly according to his inſtructions. It muſt be evident that by his diſavowal of this arrangement, the difficulties in the further negotiation with America would be materially increaſed, and when known in America, it muſt give riſe to ſome imputations againſt the character and good faith of this country under the impreſſion that a trick had been reſorted to for the ſake of obtaining a little temporary advantage for ourſelves. A fearful reſponſibility, therefore reſted upon Miniſters, and inveſtigation might take place.

The Earl of Liverpool agreed, that the diſavowal of this arrangement muſt neceſſarily increaſe the difficulties in the negotiation with America: but that could not be imputed to Miniſters: and as the Noble Lord (Grey) appeared to have miſunderſtood his Noble Friend (Bathurſt) he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, explicitly, that in making that arrangement, Mr. *Erskine had not only acted unauthorized by his instructions, BUT IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THEM.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEWYORK, JULY 25.

IN the ſch'r Citizen arrived at Georgetown from Carthagena, came paſſenger, Mr. Henry Ingerſoll, late a priſoner at that place, and one of the followers of Miranda. Mr. Ingerſoll's liberation was obtained from the Supreme Junta of Spain, through the interceſſion of Mr. Erſkine.

Temporary pecuniary aid had been afforded to the American priſoners whom he left at Carthagena, by ſome benevolent gentlemen in Kingſton, Jamaica.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON JULY 27.

FROM BAYONNE.

Mr. Thorndike, from Bayonne, has preſented the Editors of the Salem Gazette, with the following communication, as the tenor of reports and opinions at that place, while he was there:—

"With reſpect to Spain, that country was far from being conquered: there had been an immenſe loſs of men on the part of the French, ſuppoſed to be not leſs than 150,000. Of the vaſt numbers who had entered Spain, ſcarcely any ever returned, except in a miſerable, diſabled condition.—The Patriots under Cueſta, Romana, Reding, &c. maintained the war in various parts, with ſucceſs. At Madrid there had been a popular tumult for ſeveral days, ſo that they were obliged to call King Joſeph from Aranjuez to quiet it: but it was thought he would not be able to remain long in Madrid with ſafety. The Saragoſſans were alſo greatly excited, and if a force did not arrive to overawe them, would probably be ſoon in arms again. It was reported that a large reinforcement was on its way to Spain, but it had not yet appeared; and it was the prevailing opinion that if it did not arrive ſoon the French would be obliged to abandon the country.

"Mr. Thorndike, was in Bayonne when many of the priſoners from Saragoſſa paſſed through there. They were carried on by forced marches, and were in a wretched, worn down condition: they had been moſt cruelly treated on the road, and 5 or 600 were ſaid to have been actually ſhot, becauſe they could not ſupport the march. Of this barbarous deed Mr. T. has not the leaſt doubt, for it was declared to him not only by Spaniſh but by French officers who were preſent: and it was the ſubject of common converſation, and of horror, in all circles.

"He ſaw alſo the brave Palafox on his way to the interior, as a priſoner. He was then conſiderably unwell. As an officer of rank he was allowed ſome indulgence, and lodged at the ſame houſe with Mr. T. He converſed freely and lamented the cruelties to which his ſuffering companions had been ſubjected: but remarked, that they were not behind hand of the French in their inveterate hatred. When Saragoſſa ſurrendered, Marſhal Lanes refuſed, with a compliment upon his bravery, to take his ſword: but he had ſince been deprived of it.

"Mr. T. ſaw there the Emperor Napoleon, who did not then keep himſelf ſo impenetrably guarded, as he was ſaid to do in the early periods of his uſurpation.—Curioſity frequently cauſed the people to croud round him: he was frequently in the harbour in a barge, in an expoſed ſituation: and had any one been deſperate enough to attempt his life, frequent opportunities were not wanting.

"With reſpect to the war with Auſtria, well informed people, who know how to make computations from what is ſuffered to be publiſhed, did not doubt the French had loſt at leaſt 30,000 men.

Mr. T. having ſpent about two years in France, and been in different provinces, has had opportunity to obſerve the miſery produced by Bonaparte's ambitious meaſures. A conſtant ſtate of warfare has drained off the men ſo as to leave agriculture as well as commerce in a languiſhing ſtate: and in travelling the country, he frequently obſerved ſix or eight women to one man engaged in the labours of the field, and was aſſured this was the cauſe of it. The ſyſtem of conſcription is horrible: the beſt families are broken in upon and many ruined by it. He has ſeen many thouſands of theſe conſcripts at Bayonne, where they were drilled a few weeks, in marchings &c. (without arms) and then ſent, many of them broken-hearted into Spain, to be incorporated among the old troops. Not enured to military hardſhips, and moſt of them perhaps having never handled a muſket—raw and inexperienced—deſtined to a warfare among the mountains of Spain, and againſt their hardy inhabitants—they entered that kingdom as certain victims to Bonaparte's ambition—never to reviſit their country and friends—never again to enjoy the domeſtic comforts from which they have been torn away."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

BOSTON, JULY 28.

The Britiſh Government ſchooner Hunter, arrived laſt night in 4 days from Halifax. Through the attention of a friend we obtained a paper of Friday laſt. Extracts follow:

HALIFAX, JULY 21,

By an arrival at Newfoundland from Lisbon, news has been received to June 10—it is favourable. But announces great Auſtrian victories, that we ſhould prefer hearing of from ſome place nearer the ſcenes of the German War.

A letter from Liſbon, June 10, ſays, This moment accounts are received that the Engliſh and Spaniards have re-taken Ferrol.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Bonaparte is ſaid to have propoſed to withdraw his troops from Spain, if the Spaniards would permit them to take away their ſtores, and to retire without moleſtation: but that the Spaniards refuſed unleſs the Emperor would agree to relinquiſh his pretenſions.

MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Copy of a diſpatch from Mr. Secretary CANNING, *to the Hon.* D. M. ERSKINE, *dated Foreign Office, 23d Jan.* 1809.

SIR,

If there really exiſt in thoſe individuals who are to have a leading ſhare in the new adminiſtration of the United States, that diſpoſition to come to a complete and cordial underſtanding with Great-Britain, of which you have received from them ſuch poſitive aſſurances, in meeting that diſpoſition it would be uſeleſs and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the cauſes from which the differences between the two Governments have ariſen, or of the arguments already ſo often repeated in ſupport of that ſyſtem of retaliation to which his Majeſty has unwillingly had recourſe.

That ſyſtem his Majeſty muſt unqueſtionably continue to maintain unleſs the object of it can be otherwiſe accompliſhed.

But after the profeſſion on the part of ſo many of the leading members of the government of the U. S. of a ſincere deſire to contribute to that object in a manner which ſhould render the continuance of the ſyſtem adopted by the Britiſh Government unneceſſary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity ſhould be afforded to the American Government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its ſincerity.

The extenſion of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ſhips of war of France as well as of Great-Britain, is, as ſtated in my former diſpatch, an acceptable ſymptom of a ſyſtem of impartiality towards both belligerents: the firſt that has been publicly manifeſted by the American Government.

The like extenſion of the non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. Theſe meaſures remove thoſe preliminary objections, which muſt otherwiſe have precluded any uſeful or amicable diſcuſſion.

In this ſtate of things, it is poſſible for Great-Britain to entertain propoſitions, which while ſuch manifeſt partiality was ſhewn to her enemies, were not conſiſtent either with her dignity or her intereſts.

From the report of your converſations with Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears:

1ſt. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majeſty conſenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw cotemporaneouſly on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ſhips of war, and all non-intercourſe and non-importation acts, ſo far as reſpects Great-Britain: leaving them in force with reſpect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2dly. (What is of the utmoſt importance, as precluding a new ſource of miſunderſtanding, which might ariſe after the adjuſtment of other queſtions), That America is willing to renounce, during the preſent war, the pretenſion of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which ſhe was excluded during peace.

3dly. Great-Britain, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the operation of the Embargo, and of the *bona fide* intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees is to be conſidered as being at liberty to capture all ſuch American veſſels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of theſe powers: without which ſecurity for the obſervance of the Embargo, the raiſing it nominally with reſpect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raiſe it with reſpect to all the world.

On theſe conditions his Majeſty would conſent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807 ſo far as reſpects America.

As the firſt and ſecond of theſe conditions are the ſuggeſtions of the perſons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (but for the firſt time) expreſſed to me his opinion that there will be no indiſpoſition on the part of his Government to the enforcement, by the naval power of Great-Britain, of the regulations of America with reſpect to France, and the countries to which theſe regulations continue to apply, but that his Government was itſelf well aware, that without ſuch enforcement thoſe regulations muſt be altogether nugatory, I flatter myſelf that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a diſtinct and official recognition of theſe conditions from the American Government.

For this purpoſe you are at liberty to communicate this diſpatch *in extenso* to the American Government.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American Government, a diſtinct and official recognition of the three above mentioned conditions, his Majeſty will loſe no time in ſending to America a Miniſter fully empowered to conſign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is poſſible that the delay which muſt intervene before the actual concluſion of a treaty may appear to the American Government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you, if the American Government ſhould be deſirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced into a regular form, (which

the fine army that entered Italy. Speaking of the battle of the 21ſt and 22d, it ſays—the wits of Vienna remark that "*General Danube ſaved the Auſtrian army*" Tyrol and Voltzburg, are declared to be ſubjugated. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, Saltzburg, Upper and Lower Auſtria are tranquiliſed and diſarmed! The brigand Schill has been driven to an iſland in the Elbe. King Jerome, beſides 15 000 native troops, has one Dutch and one French diviſion; add to this two diviſions of a corps of obſervation under Riband and Deſpeaux, and Beaumont's 3000 cavalry, *now disposable by the pacification of Swabia.*

The 14th Bulletin, is dated at Eberſdorff, *(eight or ten miles below Vienna, on the Danube)* June 1, and ſtates, that the bridges on the Danube are entirely rebuilt. They have added to them a flying bridge, and they are preparing all the materials neceſſary for throwing over another bridge of rafts. Seven machines are driving piles; but the Danube being in ſeveral places 24 and 26 feet deep, much time is required in completing the works. The Brigadier Gen. of Engineers, is working on the left bank, on the head of a bridge which will be 1600 toiſes in extent, and will be covered with a good ditch, filled with running water. The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne has arrived; and will be employed in the river; a battalion of navy workmen has alſo arrived, and are to conſtruct ſmall armed veſſels to command the river. [In the name of wonder what are theſe preparations for?] Gen. Laureſton has paſſed into the firſt county of Hungary, with a ſtrong advanced guard: he reports, that there are ſome commotions in Hungary, that the minds of the people are not in favour of Auſtria. The Vice Roy of Italy, Prince Eugene, has been for two days at the head-quarters of the Emperor. Gen. Macdonald found at Gratz, immenſe magazines of proviſions and clothing, and equipments of every ſort. Marſhal Laſnes died yeſterday morning at 5 o'clock. Every exertion which ſkill or humanity could render, was tried to ſave his life: but a deſtructive fever taking place, all hopes were proved to be fruitleſs. The Emperor has ordered his body to be embalmed and ſent to Paris, for the purpoſe of receiving ſuch funeral honors, as his rank and eminent ſervices are entitled to. In the different engagements of which he was an actor, he had received 13 wounds.

From the 15th Bulletin, dated 2d June, at Eberſdorf, we learn:—The French had had great ſucceſſes in Dalmatia, and had taken the commander in chief of the army oppoſed to them. The Duke of Raguſa reached Fiume on the 28th of May, and made a junction with the army of Italy; of which this is the diviſion of the right. The Duke reports that an Engliſh ſquadron had reached Trieſte, with a view to ſeize the Ruſſian fleet—but ſuch diſpoſitions were made as ſecured the Ruſſian fleet, and the Engliſh left the port. A thouſand Auſtrians at Krembs, on the right bank of the Danube, were made priſoners by the troops of Wurtemburg.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Ebersdorff, June 4.—The enemy had thrown upon the right bank, oppoſite Preſburg, a diviſion of 9000 men, who had entrenched themſelves in the village of Engereau. The Duke of Auerſtadt cauſed it to be attacked by the tirailleurs of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The village was carried with rapidity. A major, 8 officers, and 400 men have been taken: the reſt of the regiment was killed, wounded, or driven into the river.

The Vice-Roy of Italy, this day had his head-quarters at Oedenbourg.

The moſt precious effects of the court have been tranſported from Buda to Peterwarridan, where the Empreſs of Auſtria hath retreated.

The Duke of Raguſa has arrived at Labach. Gen. Macdonald is maſter of Gratz. He has inveſted the citadel which makes a ſhew of reſiſtance. The Danube lowers.

Accounts from the army of the Grand Duchy of Warſaw, ſtate, that Prince Pontatowſki had attacked the army of the Archduke Ferdinand in ſeveral poſitions, and been eminently ſucceſsful in every one of them. [The direction which the Auſtrians have taken in their retreat from Poland is not mentioned.]

When Trieſte was taken poſſeſſion of, all Engliſh colonial produce was confiscated.

Affairs of Ruſſia.

Petersburgh, May 13. Though the Auſtrian Ambaſſador, Prince Schwarzenburg, ſtill remains here, our troops have been ordered to enter the Auſtrian provinces.

Berlin, (Prussia) May 27.—M. d'Urquijo has been accredited as Charge d'Affaires of his Catholic Majeſty (Joſeph). The Governor of this city, Leſtocy, has been arreſted as an accomplice of Schill. It is now ſaid that the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon have agreed to recognize the neutrality of Pruſſia. Our government has forbid the ſale of the portrait of Schill, the German Inſurgent.

The Auſtrians under the Archduke Ferdinand, have evacuated the city of Warſaw. We know, officially, that the Ruſſian army has been ordered to enter into campaign againſt Auſtria:—and the Court of Pruſſia has given ſtrict orders to prevent the Archduke Ferdinand from violating, in his retreat, the territory of Sileſia.

On the 28th April the Emperor of Ruſſia informed the Auſtrian Miniſter, that as the Auſtrians had attacked the Dutchy of Warſaw, he conſidered himſelf at war with Auſtria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two courts had ceaſed.

By letters from Trieſte, the French flag was diſplayed in that place on the 18th May. The Ruſſians had ſaluted it by repeated diſcharges of cannon.

Dresden (Saxony) May 24. The laſt news from the Dutchy of Warſaw (the 18th) ſtates, that the Archduke Ferdinand was in full retreat: and that the Ruſſian army was within two days march of Warſaw.

Leipsic, (Saxony) May 24. A Poliſh courier from Warſaw informs, that a body of Ruſſians was advancing on Thorn, which the Auſtrians had beſieged;—and that Prince Poniatowſki (who commands the Saxo-Poliſh army) was progreſſing in Gallicia: and was advancing to beſiege Zamoſki.

Frankfort, (Bavaria) June 2. Several carriages have paſſed here from Paris laden with trinkets *(ouvrages d'orfevrerie)* and a magnificent ſervice of Porcelain, as preſents to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

From London Papers received at New-York.

American Affairs.

LONDON, MAY 27. Yeſterday a meeting of about 200 of the merchants was held at the London tavern. Mr. Wilſon was called to the chair. He repreſented in a clear and impreſſive manner the ſeveral hardſhips which would effect the Britiſh mercantile intereſt by the admiſſion of Americans into the ports of Holland. After diſcuſſion a number of Reſolutions were read and adopted, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

Resolved, That the Order in Council of the 26th April, would probably arrive about five days before the arrangement of Mr. Erſkine could have taken effect: and that by this order, the Americans would be apprized that ſuch an arrangement would not be ſanctioned—That the time propoſed to be given to the Americans, would prejudice the Britiſh Merchant by enabling them to pour in their produce to the ports of Holland and the Baltic, at much lower prices than he could ſupply them. That good faith is as neceſſary to be exerciſed by Government to the natives, as to aliens, and that the Orders of Council of November 1807, were a pledge to the Britiſh Merchants, that the ſyſtem of rigour adapted to thoſe Orders ſhould be exerciſed againſt France and her dependencies, as long as the Edicts of Berlin continued.

Resolved, That the Order of Council of the 26th of April laſt was inconſiſtent with that pledge and militated againſt the intereſt of the Britiſh merchant. That it is eſſential to the Weſt-India trade that the Americans ſhould not ſhip colonial produce to Holland direct. That there is a great quantity of colonial produce in America ready to be ſhipped off, which will be ſent to Holland if the time propoſed be conceded to the Americans, by which the markets will be glutted, and cloſe upon the Britiſh merchant. That, at all events, the ſhips which have ſailed, or may ſail from America which have not, or ſhall not be, under the late arrangement, deſtined to Holland, ſhall not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or to take out licences from thence for ſuch a purpoſe.

The proceedings were communicated to the *Board of Trade*, by a committee. Lord Bathurſt aſſured them they ſhould be conſidered, and anſwered. It was however intimated by his Lordſhip, that the Order of Council, to meet their wiſhes in part, would be ſo varied that the time of the propoſed conceſſion ſhould be altered from the 10th *Auguſt* to the 20th *July*; and further, "that at all events the ſhipping which have ſailed, or may ſail, from America, which have not been, or ſhall not be, under the late arrangement, deſtined for Holland, ſhould not be permitted to enter the ports of Holland, or take out licences from hence for ſuch purpoſe."

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 25, 1809.

Lord Sidmouth inquired, if Miniſters intended to make any communication on American affairs;—and if the arrangement lately made by Mr. Erſkine was wholly unathorized.

Earl Bathurſt ſaid, the negociation being ſtill pending, no communication would be made to Parliament; and that the arrangement which had been entered into by Mr. Erſkine and the government of the United States was wholly unauthorized; the former having made conceſſions without demanding any of thoſe conditions the compliance with which ought to have been made the baſis of granting ſuch conceſſions.

Earl Grey thought from the expreſſion uſed by the Noble Earl that ſome inſtructions had been given to Mr. Erſkine to make certain conceſſions which the latter might have miſunderſtood. From the arrangement as publiſhed in the newſpapers, it ſeemed as if the meaſures adopted had been preconcerted, for every thing followed in ſuch order and rule, that it was almoſt impoſſible to believe but what Mr. Erſkine, of whoſe ability he had the higheſt opinion, conceived that he was acting ſtrictly according to his inſtructions. It muſt be evident that by his diſavowal of this arrangement, the difficulties in the further negotiation with America would be materially increaſed, and when known in America, it muſt give riſe to ſome imputations againſt the character and good faith of this country under the impreſſion that a trick had been reſorted to for the ſake of obtaining a little temporary advantage for ourſelves. A fearful reſponſibility, therefore reſted upon Miniſters, and inveſtigation might take place.

The Earl of Liverpool agreed, that the diſavowal of this arrangement muſt neceſſarily increaſe the difficulties in the negotiation with America: but that could not be imputed to Miniſters: and as the Noble Lord (Grey) appeared to have miſunderſtood his Noble Friend (Bathurſt) he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, explicitly, that in making that arrangement, Mr. *Erskine had not only acted unauthorised by his instructions, BUT IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THEM.*

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEWYORK, JULY 25.

IN the ſch'r Citizen arrived at Georgetown from Carthagena, came paſſenger, Mr. Henry Ingerſoll, late a priſoner at that place, and one of the followers of Miranda. Mr. Ingerſoll's liberation was obtained from the Supreme Junta of Spain, through the interceſſion of Mr. Erſkine.

Temporary pecuniary aid had been afforded to the American priſoners whom he left at Carthagena, by ſome benevolent gentlemen in Kingſton, Jamaica.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON JULY 27.

FROM BAYONNE.

Mr. Thorndike, from Bayonne, has preſented the Editors of the Salem Gazette, with the following communication, as the tenor of reports and opinions at that place, while he was there:—

"With reſpect to Spain, that country was far from being conquered: there had been an immenſe loſs of men on the part of the French, ſuppoſed to be not leſs than 150,000. Of the vaſt numbers who had entered Spain, ſcarcely any ever returned, except in a miſerable, diſabled condition.—The Patriots under Cueſta, Romana, Reding, &c. maintained the war in various parts, with ſucceſs. At Madrid there had been a popular tumult for ſeveral days, ſo that they were obliged to call King Joſeph from Aranjuez to quiet it: but it was thought he would not be able to remain long in Madrid with ſafety. The Saragoſſans were alſo greatly excited, and if a force did not arrive to overawe them, would probably be ſoon in arms again. It was reported that a large reinforcement was on its way to Spain, but it had not yet appeared; and it was the prevailing opinion that if it did not arrive ſoon the French would be obliged to abandon the country.

"Mr. Thorndike, was in Bayonne when many of the priſoners from Saragoſſa paſſed through there. They were carried on by forced marches, and were in a wretched, worn down condition: they had been moſt cruelly treated on the road, and 5 or 600 were ſaid to have been actually ſhot, becauſe they could not ſupport the march. Of this barbarous deed Mr. T. has not the leaſt doubt, for it was declared to him not only by Spaniſh but by French officers who were preſent: and it was the ſubject of common converſation, and of horror, in all circles.

"He ſaw alſo the brave Palafox on his way to the interior, as a priſoner. He was then conſiderably unwell. As an officer of rank he was allowed ſome indulgence, and lodged at the ſame houſe with Mr. T. He converſed freely and lamented the cruelties to which his ſuffering companions had been ſubjected: but remarked, that they were not behind hand of the French in their inveterate hatred. When Saragoſſa ſurrendered, Marſhal Laſnes refuſed, with a compliment upon his bravery, to take his ſword: but he had ſince been deprived of it.

"Mr. T. ſaw there the Emperor Napoleon, who did not then keep himſelf ſo impenetrably guarded, as he was ſaid to do in the early periods of his uſurpation.—Curioſity frequently cauſed the people to croud round him: he was frequently in the harbour in a barge, in an expoſed ſituation: and had any one been deſperate enough to attempt his life, frequent opportunities were not wanting.

"With reſpect to the war with Auſtria, well informed people, who know how to make computations from what is ſuffered to be publiſhed, did not doubt the French had loſt at leaſt 30,000 men.

Mr. T. having ſpent about two years in France, and been in different provinces, has had opportunity to obſerve the miſery produced by Bonaparte's ambitious meaſures. A conſtant ſtate of warfare has drained off the men ſo as to leave agriculture as well as commerce in a languiſhing ſtate: and in travelling the country, he frequently obſerved ſix or eight women to one man engaged in the labours of the field, and was aſſured this was the cauſe of it. The ſyſtem of conſcription is horrible: the beſt families are broken in upon and many ruined by it. He has ſeen many thouſands of theſe conſcripts at Bayonne, where they were drilled a few weeks, in marchings &c. (without arms) and then ſent, many of them broken-hearted, into Spain, to be incorporated among the old troops. Not enured to military hardſhips, and moſt of them perhaps having never handled a muſket—raw and inexperienced—deſtined to a warfare among the mountains of Spain, and againſt their hardy inhabitants—they entered that kingdom as certain victims to Bonaparte's ambition—never to reviſit their country and friends—never again to enjoy the domeſtic comforts from which they have been torn away."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1809.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

BOSTON, JULY 28.

The Britiſh Government ſchooner Hunter, arrived laſt night in 4 days from Halifax. Through the attention of a friend we obtained a paper of Friday laſt. Extracts follow:

HALIFAX, JULY 21.

By an arrival at Newfoundland from Lisbon, news has been received to June 10—it is favourable. But announces great Auſtrian victories; that we ſhould prefer hearing of from ſome place nearer the ſcenes of the German War.

A letter from Liſbon, June 10, ſays, This moment accounts are received that the Engliſh and Spaniards have re-taken Ferrol.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Bonaparte is ſaid to have propoſed to withdraw his troops from Spain, if the Spaniards would permit them to take away their ſtores, and to retire without moleſtation: but that the Spaniards refuſed unleſs the Emperor would agree to relinquiſh his pretenſions.

MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Copy of a diſpatch from Mr. Secretary CANNING, *to the Hon.* D. M. ERSKINE, *dated Foreign Office, 23d Jan.* 1809.

SIR,

If there really exiſt in thoſe individuals who are to have a leading ſhare in the new adminiſtration of the United States, that diſpoſition to come to a complete and cordial underſtanding with Great-Britain, of which you have received from them ſuch poſitive aſſurances, in meeting that diſpoſition it would be uſeleſs and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the cauſes from which the differences between the two Governments have ariſen, or of the arguments already ſo often repeated in ſupport of that ſyſtem of retaliation to which his Majeſty has unwillingly had recourſe.

That ſyſtem his Majeſty muſt unqueſtionably continue to maintain unleſs the object of it can be otherwiſe accompliſhed.

But after the profeſſion on the part of ſo many of the leading members of the government of the U. S. of a ſincere deſire to contribute to that object in a manner which ſhould render the continuance of the ſyſtem adopted by the Britiſh Government unneceſſary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity ſhould be afforded to the American Government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its ſincerity.

The extenſion of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ſhips of war of France as well as of Great-Britain, is, as ſtated in my former diſpatch, an acceptable ſymptom of a ſyſtem of impartiality towards both belligerents: the firſt that has been publicly manifeſted by the American Government.

The like extenſion of the non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. Theſe meaſures remove thoſe preliminary objections, which muſt otherwiſe have precluded any uſeful or amicable diſcuſſion.

In this ſtate of things, it is poſſible for Great-Britain to entertain propoſitions, which while ſuch manifeſt partiality was ſhewn to her enemies, were not conſiſtent either with her dignity or her intereſts.

From the report of your converſations with Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears:

1ſt. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majeſty conſenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw cotemporaneouſly on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ſhips of war, and all non-intercourſe and non-importation acts, ſo far as reſpects Great-Britain: leaving them in force with reſpect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2dly. (What is of the utmoſt importance, as precluding a new ſource of miſunderſtanding, which might ariſe after the adjuſtment of other queſtions), That America is willing to renounce, during the preſent war, the pretenſion of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which ſhe was excluded during peace.

3dly. Great-Britain, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the operation of the Embargo, and of the *bona fide* intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees, is to be conſidered as being at liberty to capture all ſuch American veſſels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of theſe powers: without which ſecurity for the obſervance of the Embargo, the raiſing it nominally with reſpect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raiſe it with reſpect to all the world.

On theſe conditions his Majeſty would conſent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, ſo far as reſpects America.

As the firſt and ſecond of theſe conditions are the ſuggeſtions of the perſons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (but for the firſt time) expreſſed to me his opinion that there will be no indiſpoſition on the part of his Government to the enforcement, by the naval power of Great-Britain, of the regulations of America with reſpect to France, and the countries to which theſe regulations continue to apply, but that his Government was itſelf well aware, that without ſuch enforcement thoſe regulations muſt be altogether nugatory, I flatter myſelf that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a diſtinct and official recognition of theſe conditions from the American Government.

For this purpoſe you are at liberty to communicate this diſpatch *in extenso* to the American Government.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American Government, a diſtinct and official recognition of the three above mentioned conditions, his Majeſty will loſe no time in ſending to America a Miniſter fully empowered to conſign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is poſſible that the delay which muſt intervene before the actual concluſion of a treaty may appear to the American Government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you, if the American Government ſhould be deſirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced into a regular form, (rather by

the immediate repeal of the Embargo, and the other Acts in queſtion, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to aſſure the American Government of his Majeſty's readineſs to meet ſuch a diſpoſition in the manner beſt calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American Government of the three conditions above ſpecified, his Majeſty will be prepared, on the faith of ſuch engagement either immediately (if the repeal, ſhall have been immediate in America,) or on any day ſpecified by the American Government, for that repeal, reciprocally to recall the Orders in Council, without waiting for the concluſion of the treaty: and you are authorized, in the circumſtances herein deſcribed, to make ſuch reciprocal engagement on his Majeſty's behalf. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Courier, of the 26th May.

"And here we cannot help lamenting, and indeed pitying, the embarraſſment into which his Majeſty's Miniſters have been drawn by our Miniſter.—Indeed this is not the ſole inſtance in which they have been made to ſuffer, not for their own miſconduct, but the miſconduct of others.—We muſt ſay, that when we firſt read the correſpondence between Mr. ERSKINE and Mr. SMITH, we were aſtoniſhed, not that the dry, ſpecial pleading, and ſufficiently impertinent ſtyle of Mr. SMITH's letters ſurpriſed us, who have been accuſtomed to American diplomacy, but we were aſtoniſhed, firſt, at the terms of the offer made with reſpect to the *Chesapeake*, and of the abruptneſs and the haſte in which the arrangement is propoſed and concluded—"We offer to reſtore the men forcibly taken out of the *Chesapeake*," could we do this conſiſtently not only with our honour, but with the conſtitution and law? Whatever error there might have been in taking the men from the *Chesapeake*, (and we declare we never ſaw any, but on the contrary highly approved of the act,) we aſcertained that they were Britiſh ſubjects.—Can we therefore ſurrender our ſubjects, who have a right to the protection of our laws, to the government of a foreign power? Can we ſtrip them of their Britiſh claims? Can we diſfranchiſe them? No, we cannot do it with any regard, not only to our honour, but to the law and conſtitution of theſe realms.—Beſides, there is another impediment to the giving back the men taken out of the *Chesapeake*.—One or two of them were tried, proved to have been Britiſh ſubjects, found guilty of deſertion, and hung.* There is another point worthy of conſideration—we agree to do a certain act agreeable to America, becauſe we are informed that ſhe has "evinced an intention of paſſing certain laws which would place the relations of Great-Britain with the United States upon an equal footing with the other belligerent Powers."—The American government, in a dry and not very clear manner, tell us that "this equality is a reſult incident to a ſtate of things, growing out of diſtinct conſiderations." This ſtatement we ſhould have thought would have called forth from Mr. ERSKINE ſome comment or obſervation.—It appears however to have been paſſed over *ſub ſilentio*.—As to the Non-Intercourſe Act, the paſſing of it might afford us ſatisfaction, in as far as it rendered the treatment of Great-Britain and France equal; but how an act which forbade all intercourſe with us, which put an end to all relations of his Majeſty with the United States, could be conſidered as conciliatory or friendly, we confeſs we are at a loſs to conceive, as well as why it ſhould have been eagerly laid hold of as the firſt ſtepping-ſtone on our part towards an adjuſtment of the differences between us. The American government paſs an act, which ſays, "we will have nothing more to do with you," and we are ſo delighted with this, that we immediately run to them with open arms and ſay "this is ſo kind, pacific, and favourable on your part, that we will immediately compliment you with withdrawing our Orders in Council."—Throughout the whole of the correſpondence we are all ſmooth and yielding, and America is ſtiff and unbending. What ſhe grants ſhe ſeems to grant as if the whole advantage were to be on our ſide.—Before we would have yielded what our Miniſter yielded, we ſhould have required compliance with certain conditions, which compliance ſhould have been the baſis of our conceſſions; and ſuch a line of conduct, we truſt and believe, his Majeſty's Miniſters meant ſhould have been followed."

[* *Four men were taken, we believe—one an Engliſhman, one a Frenchman of colour, and two Americans of colour. The Engliſhman has been convicted of deſertion and executed. The others were claimed as having voluntarily entered the Britiſh ſervice. They, we believe, have never been tried for any offence—but, we preſume, have been kept in readineſs to be re delivered. The paſſionate editor of the Courier appears ignorant of his ſubject. The Britiſh Ambaſſador is not ſaid to have departed from his inſtructions in ſettling the Chesapeake buſineſs. That is ſuppoſed to have been ſettled preciſely as Mr. Canning intended.*]

[*The Courier is an anti-miniſterial paper of a peculiar kind—the moſt violent meaſures of the miniſtry are not energetic enough for the Courier. The following is from an anti-miniſterial paper of another deſcription.*]

From Bell's Weekly Meſſenger, of May 29.

The American government, with a due conſideration of American intereſts, and of the peculiarity of their ſituation, ſuſpended the intercourſe between the Belligerents and America, and ordered a ſtrict embargo in their ports, under the tacit underſtanding that it ſhould be raiſed in favor of either power which ſhould repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative ſtate of things in which Mr. Erſkine commenced his negociation.—The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been diſavowed by the Engliſh government, are important enough to merit a ſeparate conſideration, and as the papers will be laid before Parliament in the enſuing week, we ſhall reſume this ſubject in another paper. Its importance does not ſeem to be well underſtood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of Plenipotentiaries are ſo frequent, that the abſurdity, and practical miſchief of ſuch breaches of faith, are totally overlooked.—Who will hereafter confide in Plenipotentiaries, when their acts are thus as common matter of courſe, revocable at pleaſure.—There are certainly extreme caſes in which ſuch acts ought to be revocable, but the caſes muſt be extreme, and ſhould be rare, leſt they deſtroy the utility of the thing.

But the point of fact is, that the diſavowal of Mr. Erſkine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumſtances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been inſulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly.—Every new hope on the Continent: every ſtraw to the drowning expectations of Europe, has but aggravated this unworthy ſentiment. In our proſperity we have bullied America: and when things are not ſo well with us, we have vented our ſtrife in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. While there was any hope in Spain, America could get nothing direct from us. But diſappointment brought us to our ſenſes, and the negociation was renewed. The coalition war on the Continent has ſubſequently broken out, and we begin to repent of our condeſcenſion.

In this manner has the American negociation been on and off during ſome years. Our demands riſing with our hopes and proſperity, and our moderation being only co-exiſtent with our diſappointment.

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Erſkine's act is to be diſavowed by Miniſters, it is not to be collected from the correſpondence. The correſpondence on the part of Mr. Erſkine is characterized by ſimplicity and directneſs. His buſineſs ſeems full upon his mind, and he comes immediately to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that circuitous equivocal formality of the old diplomacy, in which the writer ſeems only anxious leſt he ſhould be underſtood as ſaying ſomething; in which the firſt ſentence is a knot, which every ſucceeding ſentence is only employed further to perplex.

The French Diplomatiſts, formed into a ſchool under Choiſeul, grafted the ſchool logic, and the law loquacity, upon public correſpondence. Every word had its endleſs appendages, and every phraſe was weighed and meaſured. Lord Malmeſbury, in England, was an eminent inſtance of this ſpecies of diplomacy, and Lord Liverpool was formed in the ſame ſchool.—The caution, the preciſion, the meaſured gravity, the decorum which carefully avoids every thing of paſſion and petulance: all theſe qualities of the old ſchool cannot be too much praiſed: but where the buſineſs is in a point, and the parties are both willing to come at it, we really can ſee no objection either in prudence or decorum. Mr. Fox was an inimitable example of this ſimplicity and rectitude.

Mr. Erſkine, with a manly directneſs, acknowledges, without diſguiſe, the unjuſt violence in the affair of the Cheſapeake: he ſpeaks of it with a ſenſe of juſtice, and at the ſame time with a candour, which cannot but inſpire a very high opinion both of his head and heart.

Nothing can be more diſguſting, than the flippancy of ſome of the daily papers upon this ſubject, who, with the moſt perfect ignorance of the public law, continue to maintain what both parties in government have concurred to diſavow.

It is reported that Mr. JACKSON, expected from England, is to ſupercede Mr. ERSKINE and is empowered to perfect the arrangement commenced by the latter: but that the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty will be entruſted to Lord AUCLAND, who was one of the Fox Adminiſtration, and one of the Commiſſioners who treated with Meſſrs. MONROE and PINKNEY.

The late reports of the arrival of the new Britiſh Envoy have proved incorrect. We have information from Cheſapeake Bay to the 21ſt inſt. But no account of the arrival of a frigate from England.

Our Affairs with France.—By the recent arrival at Beverly from France, our intelligence from that Nation is nearly two months ſubſequent to the arrival of the pacific propoſitions of our government by the deſpatch-ſhip Mentor—and yet we cannot diſcover that they have received the leaſt attention from Bonaparte. We are probably to be attended to when he ceaſes to be ambitious, or when his ambition ſhall ceaſe to find food in Europe!

Deſpatches from Mr. Pinkney, our Miniſter in London, written ſince the late diſavowal of the Britiſh Miniſtry, have been received by an arrival at New York.

The Preſident of the United States has left Waſhington, for his ſeat in Orange county, Virginia.

The Secretary of War is ſaid to be on a journey to the Eaſtward, to inſpect the fortifications.

The Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Erſkine, is at Philadelphia.

MARRIED.—In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Mr. *JOHN BABCOCK* to Mrs. *RUTH STRATTON*, widow of the late Mr. John Stratton, jun. both of this town.

DIED.—At the Havanna on the 7th inſt. Mr. *GEORGE TEW BARKER*, aged 18 years, ſon of Capt. Richard Barker, of this town.

—On his paſſage from the Havanna, Mr. *STANTON PECKHAM*, aged 21 years, ſon of Mr. Henry Peckham, of this town.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Swediſh ſchooner Harriot, Lee, Turks-Iſland: do. Lady Hope, Nickerſon, Waſhington: do. Paragon, Jackſon, Edenton: do. Polly, Terry, ditto: do. Succeſs, Hallet, Boſton: do. Friendſhip, Drinkwater, Philadelphia: brig German Peggy, Davis, New-York: ſloop Halcyon, Waldin, ditto: do. Lively Smith, Alexandria: do. Liberty, Nichols, Richmond: do. Fanny, Jordan, Boſton: do. Orion, Maſon, Newbern.

CLEARED,

Ship Triumph, Sherwood, New-York: Spaniſh brig Cubano, Varquez, Porto Rico: ſloop Swift, Slocum, Turks-Iſland: ſch'r. Mercury, Smith, New-York: ſloop Huntreſs, Earl, ditto: do. Expreſs, Wood, ditto: do. Golden Age, Landers, ditto: do. Fame, Walden, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Thurſday laſt ſchooner Friendſhip, of North-Yarmouth, (Maine,) from Philadelphia.—The Captain of the Friendſhip, Levi Drinkwater, in a fit of inſanity, jumped overboard on Wedneſday evening laſt, off Montaug point, and was drowned, notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion was made to ſave him.

Arrived at this port on Sunday morning laſt, the U. S. ſhip Cheſapeake, Capt. Hull, from New-London.—She ſails again this day for Boſton, where, we underſtand, ſhe is to be laid up in ordinary.

The U. S. ſchooner Revenge, Lieut. Perry, arrived here on Monday laſt from New-York.—She ſailed again on Wedneſday on her return.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for ſale, at his *Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolscap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2 WRITING PAPER, of a very ſuperiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER.—The above will be ſold, in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale as above,

60 Reams fine and ſuperfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolscap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams ſuperfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be ſold, by the ſingle ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store, whatſoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work, may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, July 29, 1809.

SALT,—AFLOAT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2d of August at XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Scott's Wharf.

AN Entire Cargo, conſiſting of 2000 Buſhels Turks-Iſland SALT, of an excellent quality, in lots, on liberal credit.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 29 1809.

Chriſtopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-Houſe to WOOD's Wharf, where he has conſtantly for Sale, *Freſh* Flour of the firſt quality, for family uſe, by wholeſale or ſingle barrel.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AS Valuable Water privileges as any in the State, being the extenſive Iron Works lately owned by JACOB GREENE, Eſq. deceaſed, ſituated in Coventry, within leſs than four miles of Navigation, connected to which there is fix teen feet of head and fall of water, and twenty Acres of Land, with a Dwelling Houſe. On theſe Privileges the Manufactures which require the aid of a never failing ſtream of water, may be puſhed to the extent of the capital of any company formed in this State. Three or four hundred Acres of wood land may be had for the proſecution of the Iron works, if required by the purchaſers. For particulars enquire of

THOMAS GREENE,
JACOB V. GREENE,
BENJAMIN SUMNER,
THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, July 17, 1809.

LOTS OF LAND.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, three Lots of Land on Diviſion-Street, near Trinity Church, ſuitable for building. Theſe Lots are pleaſantly ſituated, and in a healthy part of the town. They will be ſold on moderate terms, if applied for before the 21ſt of Auguſt—at which time they will be ſold at Public Auction, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale.

NORTON WILLBOR.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
15 do. 1ſt proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Ditto.
75 cheſts Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyſon ſkin ditto.
26,000 lb. Weſt-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
55 barrels N. Y. inſpected prime Pork.
60 Tons aſſorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfiſh.
15 boxes Window Glaſs.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolſcap Do.
3 Hogſheads Loaf Sugar.

Alſo the following freſh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Caſes India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 caſes Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. Engliſh ſewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muſlins.
1 do. Marſeilles Veſting.
1 do. Cambrick Muſlins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Caſſimeres.
1 caſe Velvets.
100 pieces Ruſſia Diaper.
50 do. red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

FOR SALE,

ONE fifteen feet Cedar Yawl; one 14 feet ditto; one oak Moſes Boat.—*Alſo for Sale*, Two Stage Coaches, entirely new: one Coachee; and two good Coach Horſes.—Enquire at the Commercial Line Stage Office, in Broad-ſtreet, or of JAMES PERRY.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

WANTED,

TO attend in a Grocery Store, a lad of about 13 or 14 years of age; he muſt write a good hand, be acquainted with figures and be well recommended. One from the country would be preferred.—None need apply but ſuch as are willing to be board until they are twenty one years old.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers have formed a connection in buſineſs, under the firm of

WANTON & RATHBONE

GEORGE WANTON,
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Newport, July 26 1809

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93, Thames Street, lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn.

HAVE eſtabliſhed a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, conſiſting of a well choſen aſſortment of Hiſtory, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c. comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America.—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as ſoon as publiſhed and in the courſe of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publiſh a catalogue.

For ſale as above, A general aſſortment of BOOKS in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or ſingle; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various ſizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream or quire.—The Stationary department will be conſtantly furniſhed with every article uſually found in a Stationary ſtore.

Alſo for ſale, Five Thouſand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable patterns. Retailers can ſuit our ſtock at wholeſale with Paper-Hangings as cheap as can be purchaſed at any manufactory in New-England.

Alſo, juſt received for ſale, or circulation, Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the riſe and progreſs of Democratic influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miſs Porter, 2 vols. Thaddeus of Warſaw, 2 vols. Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Mrs. Opie, 2 vols.

N B Perſons having in their poſſeſſion Books loaned from the Circulating Library, near the Poſt Office, will pleaſe return to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.

TO LET.—The ſhop next ſouth of Mr. Fairbeau, hairdreſſer, and lately occupied as Book-ſtore and Circulating Library.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old ſtand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, corner of Market ſquare.

OFFER for Sale, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of HATS from the moſt coarſe Felts to ſuperfine Beavers.—Jockey and Livery Hats, warranted either to be returned or the money refunded. Merchants from America, or imported. Their aſſortment being complete, including Mens, Youths and Boys Hats, together with one caſe of faſhionable Straw Hats renders their aſſortment compleat.

Alſo for ſale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seaman's Books, Stationary, &c.

Newport, July 26 1809.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

HAVING removed from Newport, and commenced buſineſs in Providence, in the Book-binding and Stationary line, tenders his thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their patronage during his reſidence in Newport, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours with an aſſurance that all orders and directions in his line, ſhall be executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

All perſons againſt whom he has demands are requeſted to call on ROBERT ROGERS, Eſq. with whom they are lodged for collection, with an expectation of a ſettlement within a month, in order to enable him to ſatisfy all demands againſt himſelf. *Providence, July 27, 1809.*

the immediate repeal of the Embargo, and the other Acts in queſtion, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to aſſure the American Government of his Majeſty's readineſs to meet ſuch a diſpoſition in the manner beſt calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American Government of the three conditions above ſpecified, his Majeſty will be prepared, on the faith of ſuch engagement either immediately (if the repeal, ſhall have been immediate in America,) or on any day ſpecified by the American Government, for that repeal, reciprocally to recall the Orders in Council, without waiting for the concluſion of the treaty: and you are authorized, in the circumſtances herein deſcribed, to make ſuch reciprocal engagement on his Majeſty's behalf. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Courier, of the 26th May.

"And here we cannot help lamenting, and indeed pitying, the embarraſſment into which his Majeſty's Miniſters have been drawn by our Miniſter.—Indeed this is not the ſole inſtance in which they have been made to ſuffer, not for their own miſconduct, but the miſconduct of others.—We muſt ſay, that when we firſt read the correſpondence between Mr. ERSKINE and Mr. SMITH, we were aſtoniſhed, not that the dry, ſpecial pleading, and ſufficiently impertinent ſtyle of Mr. SMITH's letters ſurpriſed us, who have been accuſtomed to American diplomacy, but we were aſtoniſhed, firſt, at the terms of the offer made with reſpect to the *Chesapeake*, and of the abruptneſs and the haſte in which the arrangement is propoſed and concluded—"We offer to reſtore the men forcibly taken out of the *Chesapeake*," could we do this conſiſtently not only with our honour, but with the conſtitution and law? Whatever error there might have been in taking the men from the *Chesapeake*, (and we declare we never ſaw any, but on the contrary highly approved of the act,) we aſcertained that they were Britiſh ſubjects.—Can we therefore ſurrender our ſubjects, who have a right to the protection of our laws, to the government of a foreign power? Can we ſtrip them of their Britiſh claims? Can we diſfranchiſe them? No, we cannot do it with any regard, not only to our honour, but to the law and conſtitution of theſe realms.—Beſides, there is another impediment to the giving back the men taken out of the *Chesapeake*.—One or two of them were tried, proved to have been Britiſh ſubjects, found guilty of deſertion, and hung.* There is another point worthy of conſideration—we agree to do a certain act agreeable to America, becauſe we are informed that ſhe has "evinced an intention of paſſing certain laws which would place the relations of Great-Britain with the United States upon an equal footing with the other belligerent Powers."—The American government, in a dry and not very clear manner, tell us that "this equality is a reſult incident to a ſtate of things, growing out of diſtinct conſiderations." This ſtatement we ſhould have thought would have called forth from Mr. ERSKINE ſome comment or obſervation.—It appears however to have been paſſed over *sub silentio*.—As to the Non-Intercourſe Act, the paſſing of it might afford us ſatisfaction, in as far as it rendered the treatment of Great-Britain and France equal; but how an act which forbade all intercourſe with us, which put an end to all relations of his Majeſty with the United States, could be conſidered as conciliatory or friendly, we confeſs we are at a loſs to conceive, as well as why it ſhould have been eagerly laid hold of as the firſt ſtepping-ſtone on our part towards an adjuſtment of the differences between us. The American government paſs an act, which ſays, "we will have nothing more to do with you," and we are ſo delighted with this, that we immediately run to them with open arms, and ſay "this is ſo kind, pacific, and favourable on your part, that we will immediately compliment you with withdrawing our Orders in Council."—Throughout the whole of the correſpondence we are all ſmooth and yielding, and America is ſtiff and unbending. What ſhe grants ſhe ſeems to grant as if the whole advantage were to be on our ſide.—Before we would have yielded what our Miniſter yielded, we ſhould have required compliance with certain conditions, which compliance ſhould have been the baſis of our conceſſions; and ſuch a line of conduct, we truſt and believe, his Majeſty's Miniſters meant ſhould have been followed."

[* *Four men were taken, we believe—one an Engliſhman, one a Frenchman of colour, and two Americans of colour. The Engliſhman has been convicted of deſertion and executed. The others were claimed as having voluntarily entered the Britiſh ſervice. They, we believe, have never been tried for any offence—but, we preſume, have been kept in readineſs to be re delivered. The paſſionate editor of the Courier appears ignorant of his ſubject. The Britiſh Ambaſſador is not ſaid to have departed from his inſtructions in ſettling the Chesapeake buſineſs. That is ſuppoſed to have been ſettled preciſely as Mr. Canning intended.*]

[*The Courier is an anti-miniſterial paper of a peculiar kind—the moſt violent meaſures of the miniſtry are not energetic enough for the Courier. The following is from an anti-miniſterial paper of another deſcription.*]

From Bell's Weekly Meſſenger, of May 29.

The American government, with a due conſideration of American intereſts, and of the peculiarity of their ſituation, ſuſpended the intercourſe between the Belligerents and America, and ordered a ſtrict embargo in their ports, under the tacit underſtanding that it ſhould be raiſed in favor of either power which ſhould repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative ſtate of things in which Mr. Erſkine commenced his negociation.—The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been diſavowed by the Engliſh government, are important enough to merit a ſeparate conſideration, and and as the papers will be laid before Parliament in the enſuing week, we ſhall reſume this ſubject in another paper. Its importance does not ſeem to be well underſtood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of Plenipotentiaries are ſo frequent, that the abſurdity, and practical miſchief of ſuch breaches of faith, are totally overlooked.—Who will hereafter confide in Plenipotentiaries, when their acts are thus, as common matter of courſe, revocable at pleaſure.—There are certainly extreme caſes in which ſuch acts ought to be revocable, but the caſes muſt be extreme, and ſhould be rare, leſt they deſtroy the utility of the thing.

But the point of fact is, that the diſavowal of Mr. Erſkine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumſtances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been inſulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly.—Every new hope on the Continent: every ſtraw to the drowning expectations of Europe, has but aggravated this unworthy ſentiment. In our proſperity we have bullied America: and when things are not ſo well with us, we have vented our ſtrife in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. While there was any hope in Spain, America could get nothing direct from us. But diſappointment brought us to our ſenſes, and the negociation was renewed. The coalition war on the Continent has ſubſequently broken out, and we begin to repent of our condeſcenſion.

In this manner has the American negociation been on and off during ſome years. Our demands riſing with our hopes and proſperity, and our moderation being only co-exiſtent with our diſappointment.

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Erſkine's act is to be diſavowed by Miniſters, it is not to be collected from the correſpondence. The correſpondence on the part of Mr. Erſkine is characterized by ſimplicity and directneſs. His buſineſs ſeems full upon his mind, and he comes immediately to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that circuitous equivocal formality of the old diplomacy, in which the writer ſeems only anxious leſt he ſhould be underſtood as ſaying ſomething; in which the firſt ſentence is a knot, which every ſucceeding ſentence is only employed further to perplex.

The French Diplomatiſts, formed into a ſchool under Choiſeul, grafted the ſchool logic, and the law loquacity, upon public correſpondence. Every word had its endleſs appendages, and every phraſe was weighed and meaſured. Lord Malmeſbury, in England, was an eminent inſtance of this ſpecies of diplomacy, and Lord Liverpool was formed in the ſame ſchool.—The caution, the preciſion, the meaſured gravity, the decorum which carefully avoids every thing of paſſion and petulance: all theſe qualities of the old ſchool cannot be too much praiſed: but where the buſineſs is in a point, and the parties are both willing to come at it, we really can ſee no objection either in prudence or decorum. Mr. Fox was an inimitable example of this ſimplicity and rectitude.

Mr. Erſkine, with a manly directneſs, acknowledges, without diſguiſe, the unjuſt violence in the affair of the Cheſapeake: he ſpeaks of it with a ſenſe of juſtice, and at the ſame time with a candour, which cannot but inſpire a very high opinion both of his head and heart.

Nothing can be more diſguſting, than the flippancy of ſome of the daily papers upon this ſubject, who, with the moſt perfect ignorance of the public law, continue to maintain what both parties in government have concurred to diſavow.

It is reported that Mr. JACKSON, expected from England, is to ſupercede Mr. ERSKINE, and is empowered to perfect the arrangement commenced by the latter: but that the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty will be entruſted to Lord AUCLAND, who was one of the Fox Adminiſtration, and one of the Commiſſioners who treated with Meſſrs. MONROE and PINKNEY.

The late reports of the arrival of the new Britiſh Envoy have proved incorrect. We have information from Cheſapeake Bay to the 21ſt inſt. But no account of the arrival of a frigate from England.

Our Affairs with France.—By the recent arrival at Beverly from France, our intelligence from that Nation is nearly two months ſubſequent to the arrival of the pacific propoſitions of our government by the deſpatch-ſhip Mentor—and yet we cannot diſcover that they have received the leaſt attention from Bonaparte. We are probably to be attended to when he ceaſes to be ambitious, or when his ambition ſhall ceaſe to find food in Europe!

Deſpatches from Mr. Pinkney, our Miniſter in London, written ſince the late diſavowal of the Britiſh Miniſtry, have been received by an arrival at New-York.

The Preſident of the United States has left Waſhington, for his ſeat in Orange county, Virginia.

The Secretary of War is ſaid to be on a journey to the Eaſtward, to inſpect the fortifications.

The Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Erſkine, is at Philadelphia.

MARRIED.—In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Mr. *JOHN BABCOCK* to Mrs. *RUTH STRATTON*, widow of the late Mr. John Stratton, jun. both of this town.

DIED.—At the Havanna on the 7th inſt. Mr. *GEORGE TEW BARKER*, aged 18 years, ſon of Capt. Richard Barker, of this town.

—On his paſſage from the Havanna, Mr. *STANTON PECKHAM*, aged 21 years, ſon of Mr. Henry Peckham, of this town.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Swediſh ſchooner Harriot, Lee, Turks-Iſland: do. Lady Hope, Nickerſon, Waſhington: do. Paragon, Jackſon, Edenton: do. Polly, Terry, ditto: do. Succeſs, Hallet, Boſton: do. Friendſhip, Drinkwater, Philadelphia: brig German Peggy, Davis, New-York: ſloop Halcyon, Waldin, ditto: do. Lively, Smith, Alexandria: do. Liberty, Nichols, Richmond: do. Fanny, Jordan, Boſton: do. Orion, Maſon, Newbern.

CLEARED,

Ship Triumph, Sherwood, New-York: Spaniſh brig Cubano, Varquez, Porto Rico: ſloop Swift, Slocum, Turks-Iſland: ſch'r. Mercury, Smith, New-York: ſloop Hunteſs, Earl, ditto: do. Expreſs, Wood, ditto: do. Golden Age, Landers, ditto: do. Fame, Walden, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Thurſday laſt ſchooner Friendſhip, of North-Yarmouth, (Maine,) from Philadelphia.—The Captain of the Friendſhip, Levi Drinkwater, in a fit of inſanity, jumped overboard on Wedneſday evening laſt, off Montaug point, and was drowned, notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion was made to ſave him.

Arrived at this port on Sunday morning laſt, the U. S. ſhip Cheſapeake, Capt. Hull, from New-London.—She ſails again this day for Boſton, where, we underſtand, ſhe is to be laid up in ordinary.

The U. S. ſchooner Revenge, Lieut. Perry, arrived here on Monday laſt from New-York.—She ſailed again on Wedneſday on her return.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for ſale, at his *Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolſcap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2 WRITING PAPER, of a very ſuperiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER.—The above will be ſold, in either large or ſmall quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale as above,

60 Reams fine and ſuperfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolſcap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams ſuperfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be ſold, by the ſingle ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store, whatſoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work, may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, July 29, 1809.

SALT,—AFLOAT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2d of Auguſt at XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Scott's Wharf.

AN Entire Cargo, conſiſting of 2000 Buſhels Turks-Iſland SALT, of an excellent quality, in lots, on liberal credit.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 29 1809.

Chriſtopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-Houſe to WOOD'S Wharf, where he has conſtantly for Sale, *Freſh* Flour of the firſt quality, for family uſe, by wholeſale or ſingle barrel.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AS Valuable Water privileges as any in the State, being the extenſive Iron Works lately owned by JACOB GREENE, Eſq. deceaſed, ſituated in Coventry, within leſs than four miles of Navigation, connected to which there is ſixteen feet of head and fall of water, and twenty Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe. On theſe Privileges the Manufactures which require the aid of a never failing ſtream of water, may be puſhed to the extent of the capital of any company formed in this State. Three or four hundred Acres of wood land may be had for the proſecution of the Iron works, if required by the purchaſers. For particulars enquire of

THOMAS GREENE,
JACOB V. GREENE,
BENJAMIN SUMNER,
THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, July 17, 1809.

LOTS OF LAND.

FOR Sale by the Subſcriber, three Lots of Land on Diviſion-ſtreet, near Trinity Church, ſuitable for building. Theſe Lots are pleaſantly ſituated, and in a healthy part of the town. They will be ſold on moderate terms, if applied for before the 21ſt of Auguſt—at which time they will be ſold at Public Auction, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale.

NORTON WILLBOR.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spaniſh Brandy.
15 do. 1ſt proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Ditto.
75 cheſts Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyſon ſkin ditto.
26,000 lb. Weſt-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
55 barrels N. Y. inſpected prime Pork.
60 Tons aſſorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfiſh.
15 boxes Window Glaſs.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolſcap Do.
3 Hogſheads Loaf Sugar.

Alſo the following freſh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Caſes India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 caſes Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. Engliſh ſewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muſlins.
1 do. Marſeilles Veſting.
1 do. Cambrick Muſlins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Caſſimeres.
1 caſe Velvets.
100 pieces Ruſſia Diaper.
50 do. red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

FOR SALE,

ONE fifteen feet Cedar Yawl; one 14 feet ditto; one oak Moſes Boat.—*Alſo for Sale*, Two Stage Coaches, entirely new: one Coachee; and two good Coach Horſes.—Enquire at the Commercial Line Stage Office, in Broad-ſtreet, or of JAMES PERRY.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

WANTED,

TO attend in a Grocery Store, a lad of about 13 or 14 years of age; he muſt write a good hand, be acquainted with figures, and be well recommended. One from the country would be preferred.—None need apply but ſuch as are willing to be bound until they are twenty-one years old.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers have formed a connection in buſineſs, under the firm of

WANTON & RATHBONE.
GEORGE WANTON,
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Newport, July 26 1809

Wanton & Rathbone,

At the Store, No. 93, Thames-Street, lately occupied by Nathaniel Dearborn.

HAVE eſtabliſhed a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, conſiſting of a well choſen aſſortment of Hiſtory, Novels, Romances, Plays, Magazines, &c. comprizing more than 2000 volumes, many of which, (particularly the Novels and Romances,) can be found in no other Library in America.—Every new work of merit will be procured for the Library as ſoon as publiſhed: and in the courſe of a few days they will receive 1000 Volumes more for Circulation, and will then publiſh a catalogue.

For ſale as above, A general aſſortment of BOOKS in the various branches of Literature.—School Books by the dozen or ſingle; Seaman's Books and Journals; Blank Books of various ſizes and patterns; Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper, by the ream or quire.—The Stationary department will be conſtantly furniſhed with every article uſually found in a Stationary ſtore.

Alſo for ſale, Five Thouſand rolls of Paper Hangings and Borders, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable patterns. Retailers can be furniſhed at wholeſale with Paper-Hangings, as cheap as can be purchaſed at any manufactory in New-England.

Alſo, juſt received for ſale, or circulation, Memoirs of the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, with a view of the riſe and progreſs of French influence and French principles in the United States, 2 vols. Hungarian Brothers, by Miſs Porter, 2 volumes: Thaddeus of Warſaw, 2 vols.: Exile of Erin, 1 vol.; Woman, or Ida of Athens, by Miſs Owenſon, 2 vols.

N. B. Perſons having in their poſſeſſion Books, loaned from the Circulating Library, nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office, will pleaſe return them to *Wanton & Rathbone's* Library.

TO LET.—The ſhop next ſouth of Mr. E. P. Faiſneau, hair-dreſſer, and lately occupied as a Book-ſtore and Circulating Library.

Newport, July 27, 1809.

WANTON & RATHBONE,

At the old ſtand of GEORGE WANTON, No. 92, corner of Market ſquare.

OFFER for Sale, a large and extenſive Aſſortment of HATS, from the loweſt priced Felts to ſuperfine Beavers.—Juſt received ſix caſes Hats, warranted inferior to none manufactured in America, or imported. This additional ſupply, including Mens, Youths and Children's black, with one caſe of faſhionable drab Hats, renders their aſſortment compleat.

Alſo for ſale as above, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper-Hangings, School and Seamen's Books, Stationary, &c.

Newport, July 26 1809.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

HAVING removed from Newport, and commenced buſineſs in Providence, in the Book binding and Stationary line, tenders his thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their patronage during his reſidence in Newport, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, with an aſſurance that all orders and directions in his line, ſhall be executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

All perſons againſt whom he has demands, are requeſted to call on ROBERT ROGERS, Eſq. with whom they are lodged for collection, with an expectation of a ſettlement within a month, in order to enable him to ſatisfy all demands againſt himſelf. *Providence, July 27, 1809.*

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

TO THE MEMORY OF *SIR JOHN MOORE.*

AS muſing the ſentinel ſtands on his ſtation,
Whilſt friends and companions are ſlumbering ſecure,
He ſighs o'er the fall of the flower of the nation,
The generous—the brave—the illuſtrious MOORE.

Now pale is his viſage, and altered each feature,
For peaceful he ſlumbers beyond the ſalt wave,
Whilſt gently the dew, the kind tribute of nature,
Is ſhed o'er the green growing ſkirts of his grave.

His country ſtill grateful, his memory may cheriſh,
And fond admiration may venerate his name;
The laurels he won, ſtill through ages may flouriſh,
But when ſhall he hear the ſweet ſound of his fame!

But why thus reflect o'er the fate that is glorious,
And why thus lament o'er the fall of the brave!
For death tho' repuls'd ſhall at laſt be victorious,
And fearleſs and fearful, muſt ſink to the grave.

As an oak, ſo he ſtood, in the dread hour of danger,
When, waving, its branches reſound in the gale;
As the ſun, ſo he ſunk, in the land of the ſtranger,
When, glorious, its ſets o'er yon weſtern blue vale.

Then fame to the tow'rs of thy gay gilded temple,
His honors diſpatch on thy grey gloſſy wing;
For the ſoldier, inſpir'd by this hero's example,
Braves dangers and death, for his country and king.

Mrs. Clarke's Memoirs.

JUST received and For Sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No.* 11 *Long-Wharf*, a few copies of the

Authentic and intereſting Memoirs of Mrs. CLARKE, from her infancy to the preſent time.—Likewiſe, a brief account of Mr. Wardle's Charges relative to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of YORK; together with a ſummary of the evidence as taken in the Houſe of Commons.—Illuſtrated with a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Clarke.—Price 50 Cents.

COAST PILOT, PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR & NAUTICAL ALMANACKS.

Alſo juſt received and for ſale as above,

THE ſixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, juſt publiſhed, price Three Dollars and Fifty Cents.—Among the numerous additions to this work, are the valuable Directions for ſailing to and from the River Miſſiſippi, by the Harbour Maſter of New Orleans; and ſeveral valuable communications and directions reſpecting the American fiſhing trade.

This edition although greatly ſuperior to the laſt ſells for the ſame price.

Alſo, the 2d edition of the AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, and NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1809 and 1810.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified That their Annual Meeting will be on the laſt Monday of July being the 31ſt inſt. at the State-Houſe in Newport at XI o'clock A. M. preciſely.

By Order,
JOHN L. BOSS *Acting Clerk.*

Newport, July 13, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE Entire Cargoes of the Spaniſh ſhip Eſpanola Alianza and Brig Arrogancia Caſtellana.—Conſiſting of:—

585 Hogſheads
57 Pierces
64 Barrels
} New crop MOLASSES

194 Boxes 1ſt quality powdered Sugars.
281 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogſheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spaniſh Cigars.

Newport May 9 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, On Terms unuſually favourable, by
THOMAS DENNIS,
AND
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
50 Tons aſſorted SWEDES IRON.
200 Boxes WINDOW GLASS aſſorted ſizes

Newport May 9 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-ſtreet, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's ſhop; being calculated for a Dwelling-Houſe, it has an excellent frame, and at a ſmall expence could be finiſhed.—*Alſo*, The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eaſtward, at preſent occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a ſmall family.—*Alſo*, One divided fifth part of the Houſe in Coddington-ſtreet, next eaſtward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, conſiſting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot ſet off. *Alſo*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and ſome excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 14, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Juſt received from Boston, and now ſelling at the moſt reduced prices at No. 88, *Thames-Street by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broad-cloths and Caſſimeres, of various colours; cotton Caſſimeres; Waſhington ſtripes; Ginghams of a ſuperior quality and of various figures and colours; patent Britiſh Nankeen warranted to withſtand ſoap, air or vitriolic acid, in waſhing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's ſilk hoſe and gloves; ſilk and cotton ſhawls; black and white cambrick; luſtrings; hair cord muſlins; mul mul dotted muſlins; cotton hoſe for Gentlemen and Ladies; ſhirting cotton; cotton laces; ſilk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; ruſſels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton ſtripe; cambrick dimities; veſting of a ſuperior quality and figures; ſpider net muſlins; ſuperfine and common furniture prints; tortoiſe and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inſerted in an Advertiſement.—All which will be ſold low for Caſh.

Newport, May 26, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hoſiery, Luteſtrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, juſt received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Store.

MARTIN FEARING and RICHARD FAIRMAN, having formed a connexion in the fancy Dry Goods buſineſs, under the Firm of

Fearing & Fairman,

Have taken the Store No 134, Thames-Street, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gardner & Dean, where they offer for Sale a general and well choſen Aſſortment of India, Engliſh and French GOODS, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Inſurance againſt Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No. 90 to No. 91, Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite their old ſtand, and directly oppoſite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods ſtore, where they have juſt received from New-York, an addition to their former ſtock, ſelected by themſelves, which makes their Aſſortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to ſell as cheap as can be purchaſed in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Harvey Seſſions, & Co

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received and now offer for Sale, a very general aſſortment of Engliſh French and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. They alſo keep conſtantly on hand, a complete aſſortment of Cotton Yarn or weaving or knitting.—Bedticks of the firſt quality, cotton ſtripes, ſhirtings, &c. which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh or approved credit.

Newport, May 26, 1809.

THE Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portſmouth appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Chriſtopher Shearman*, late of ſaid Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby notify ſaid creditors, that they bring in and prove their claims to either of us at our reſpective dwellings, within nine months from the date, that being the time allowed by ſaid Court for receiving and adjuſting the ſame.

HENRY LAWTON
THOMAS CORY, jun.
} *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS SHEARMAN, 3d, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Crediors to the eſtate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown; for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Reynolds in South Kingſtown, on the laſt Saturdays in Auguſt, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN
WILLETT CARPENTER
} *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER of Middletown, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, March 12, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 72,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

☞ *Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.*

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The firſt drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, ſhall be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the laſt drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. Firſt blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The firſt drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the firſt 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the firſt drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the ſecond 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but ſhould the firſt blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and alſo from No. 10 501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that caſe the firſt drawn blank next ſucceeding (not one of thoſe numbers) ſhall draw, and be entitled to the reſpective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be conſidered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes leſs than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the higheſt Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD,
JAMES PERRY,
} *Managers*

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has juſt received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 *Thames-Street:*

AN Elegant and well-choſen Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of the lateſt patterns, viz:—Ladies Engliſh kid Slippers and Ties, different patterns: do. do. ſpangled Sandals: Ladies French ſilk quilted ſlips and ties: Ladies miſſes and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco ſlips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and ſeal-ſkin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and ſeal-ſkin fine ſhoes: *Alſo*, black, red, green and yellow morocco Skins, horſe ſkin, calve ſkin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, ſkins for binding, boot webbing ſilk cord.—*Likewiſe* A handſome aſſortment of HATS.—He alſo keeps conſtantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-ſtore is conſtantly ſupplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every deſcription Meaſures taken as uſual for Boots and ſhoes, and made at the ſhorteſt notice.—The ſmalleſt favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above buſineſs.—*Alſo*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country, would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE the Subſcribing Phyſicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unſettled accounts, of long ſtanding, take this method of notifying all perſons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indiſpenſible for us to have a general ſettlement with our employers.—With that view we earneſtly invite all ſuch perſons as have open accounts with us, to call and adjuſt them before the firſt of Auguſt next, as a non compliance with this requeſt, would lead to the neceſſity of reſorting to coercive meaſures.—We feel a confidence that we ſhall not be thought juſtly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is conſidered, that it is not our deſign to inſiſt on preſent payment in caſes where it would bear unreaſonably hard upon our debtors, but only to have our accounts ſettled in all caſes either by payment or note. We would at this time give the further information, that we ſhall hereafter expect yearly ſettlements in one or other of the modes above mentioned.

WILLIAM TURNER,
DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. WARING.

Newport, May 13 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient ſtand of Dr *Richmond's* in Portſmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, the Chambers large, elegant and airy, and preſent the eye with a point of extenſive and beautiful land and water proſpect. Every attention will be paid to thoſe who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, June 14 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Garden, in Spring ſtreet, occupied by the late *Job Banister* Eſq. For further particulars and terms apply at the Houſe.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subſcribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for ſale on liberal terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch ſquare; Stoves, Cambooſes and Anchors of various ſizes; Linſeed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and braſs Compaſſes; Quadrants; Teleſcopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at conſiderable pains to find a ſource from whence Flour, ſuitable for families uſe, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for caſh only) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A conſtant ſupply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11 *Long Wharf.*

WILL be kept conſtantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholeſale and retail.—*Alſo*, Juſt received a Quantity of RYE.

Alſo for Sale, Flour, Salt, Molaſſes, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Alſo for Sale Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soaps Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be ſold wholeſale and retail, for caſh or approved credit.

Wanted to purchaſe, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Caſh will be given.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progreſſive Company.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads Screwed Eels in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars: Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9*th day of the* 10*th month next at* XI *o'clock in the Forenoon on the premiſes in Middletown.*

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceaſed.—For natural fertility of ſoil, for advantages of ſea manure, for high ſtate of cultivation and improvement for valuable ſtone quarries, and for ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of ſituation it is too well known to need any particular deſcription.—Terms and conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale. *Alſo*, Immediately after the ſale of the above mentioned premiſes, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-Houſe in Griffin-ſtreet, near the ſummit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, meaſuring on Griffin-ſtreet fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-ſtreet, and extending 122 feet from one ſtreet to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO ſmall Houſes ſituated in the ſouth part of the Town.—*Alſo*, One half of a Houſe on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE Dwelling-Houſe and two Shops, No. 6, Market-ſquare ſeparate or together as may ſuit the hirer.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport June 30 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe No. 198 in Thames Street.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5th mo. 16*th*, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON Houſe.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

On Terms peculiarly advantageous.

THE capital Houſe, Stores, Wharf, &c. ſituated on the Point, commonly called the WANTON Eſtate.—Apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Alſo*, Wanted to buy immediately, Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each, faſt ſailers, ſuitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subſcriber at the South Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingſtown, July 14, 1809.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

TO THE MEMORY OF *SIR JOHN MOORE.*

AS muſing the ſentinel ſtands on his ſtation,
Whilſt friends and companions are ſlumbering ſecure,
He ſighs o'er the fall of the flower of the nation,
The generous—the brave—the illuſtrious MOORE.

Now pale is his viſage, and altered each feature,
For peaceful he ſlumbers beyond the ſalt wave,
Whilſt gently the dew, the kind tribute of nature,
Is ſhed o'er the green growing ſkirts of his grave.

His country ſtill grateful, his memory may cheriſh,
And fond admiration may ven'rate his name;
The laurels he won, ſtill through ages may flouriſh,
But when ſhall he hear the ſweet ſound of his fame?

But why thus reflect o'er the fate that is glorious,
And why thus lament o'er the fall of the brave?
For death tho' repuls'd ſhall at laſt be victorious,
And fearleſs and fearful, muſt ſink to the grave.

As an oak, ſo he ſtood, in the dread hour of danger,
When, waving, its branches reſound in the gale;
As the ſun, ſo he ſunk, in the land of the ſtranger,
When, glorious, its rets o'er yon weſtern blue vale.

Then fame to the tow'rs of thy gay gilded temple,
His honors diſpatch on thy grey gloſſy wing;
For the ſoldier, inſpir'd by this hero's example,
Braves dangers and death, for his country and king.

Mrs. Clarke's Memoirs.

JUST received and for Sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No.* 1, *Long-Wharf*, a few copies of the

Authentic and intereſting Memoirs of Mrs. CLARKE, from her infancy to the preſent time.—Likewiſe, a brief account of Mr. Wardle's Charges relative to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of YORK; together with a ſummary of the evidence as taken in the Houſe of Commons.—Illuſtrated with a beautiful portrait of Mrs. Clarke.—Price 50 Cents.

COAST PILOT, PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR & NAUTICAL ALMANACKS.

Alſo juſt received and for ſale as above,

THE ſixth edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, juſt publiſhed, price Three Dollars and Fifty Cents.—Among the numerous additions to this work, are the valuable Directions for ſailing to and from the River Miſſiſippi, by the Harbour Maſter of New Orleans; and ſeveral valuable communications and directions reſpecting the American fiſhing trade.

This edition although greatly ſuperior to the laſt ſells for the ſame price.

Alſo, the 2d edition of the AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, and NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1809 and 1810.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified That their Annual Meeting will be on the laſt Monday of July being the 31ſt inſt. at the State-Houſe in Newport at XI o'clock A. M. preciſely.

By Order,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Acting Clerk.*

Newport, July 13, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

THE Entire Cargoes of the Spaniſh ſhip Eſpanola Alianza and Brig Arrogancia Caſtilliana.—Conſiſting of:—

585 Hogſheads, 57 Pierces, 64 Barrels } New crop MOLASSES
194 Boxes 1ſt quality powdered Sugars.
281 Do. Do. Brown Ditto.
7 Hogſheads Honey.
11 Tons Logwood.
1 Ton Lignumvitæ.
150 Boxes Spaniſh Cigars.

Newport May 19 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, On Terms unuſually favourable, by
THOMAS DENNIS,
AND
LOPEZ & DEXTER,
50 Tons aſſorted SWEDES IRON.
200 Boxes WINDOW GLASS aſſorted ſizes

Newport May 9 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-ſtreet, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's ſhop; being calculated for a Dwelling-Houſe, it has an excellent frame, and at a ſmall expence could be finiſhed.—*Alſo*, The Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eaſtward, at preſent occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a ſmall family.—*Alſo*, One divided fifth part of the Houſe in Coddington ſtreet, next eaſtward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, conſiſting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot ſet off. *Alſo*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and ſome excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 14, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Juſt received from Boston, and now ſelling at the moſt reduced prices at No. 88, *Thames-Street by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, of various colours; cotton Caſſimeres; Waſhington ſtripes; Ginghams of a ſuperior quality and of various figures and colours; patent Britiſh Nankeen warranted to withſtand ſoap, air or vitriolic acid, in waſhing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's ſilk hoſe and gloves; ſilk and cotton ſhawls; black and white cambrick; luſtrings; hair cord muſlins; mul mul dotted muſlins; cotton hoſe for Gentlemen and Ladies; ſhirting cotton; cotton laces; ſilk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; ruſſels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton ſtripe; cambrick dimities; veſting of a ſuperior quality and figures; ſpider net muſlins; ſuperfine and common furniture prints; tortoiſe and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inſerted in an Advertiſement.—All which will be ſold low for Caſh.

Newport, May 26, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hoſiery, Luteſtrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, juſt received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, May 19, 1809.

New Store.

MARTIN FEARING and RICHARD FAIRMAN, having formed a connexion in the fancy Dry Goods buſineſs, under the Firm of

Fearing & Fairman,

Have taken the Store No 134, Thames-Street, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Gardner & Dean, where they offer for Sale a general and well choſen Aſſortment of India, Engliſh and French GOODS, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Inſurance againſt Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Inſure Property from Loſs or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for ſhorter and longer periods. This Company firſt introduced Fire Inſurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Inſtitution may in ſome degree be eſtimated by the Loſſes paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively ſhort ſpace of time, have conſiderably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company inſure Houſes, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Houſehold Furniture, Merchandiſe, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Alſo Veſſels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumſtances of the Property, are in all caſes proportioned to the real riſk, and as low and moderate as poſſible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjuſtment of the Loſſes.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1808.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No. 90 to No. 91, Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite their old ſtand, and directly oppoſite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods ſtore, where they have juſt received from New-York, an addition to their former ſtock, ſelected by themſelves, which makes their Aſſortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to ſell as cheap as can be purchaſed in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Harvey Seſſions, & Co

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received and now offer for Sale, a very general aſſortment of Engliſh French and India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. They alſo keep conſtantly on hand, a complete aſſortment of Cotton Yarn or weaving or knitting—Bedticks of the firſt quality, cotton ſtripes, ſhirtings, &c. which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for caſh or approved credit.

Newport, May 26, 1809.

THE Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portſmouth appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Chriſtopher Shearman*, late of ſaid Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby notify ſaid creditors, that they bring in and prove their claims to either of us at our reſpective dwellings, within nine months from the date, that being the time allowed by ſaid Court for receiving and adjuſting the ſame.

HENRY LAWTON
THOMAS CORY, jun. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS SHEARMAN, 3d, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 12, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Crediors to the eſtate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown; for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Reynolds in South Kingſtown, on the laſt Saturdays in Auguſt, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN
WILLETT CARPENTER } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Adminſtrator.

South-Kingstown, March 12, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 72,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

☞ *Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.*

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The firſt drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, ſhall be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the laſt drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. Firſt blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The firſt drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the firſt 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4 500 inclusive; and the firſt drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the ſecond 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but ſhould the firſt blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and alſo from No. 10 501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that caſe the firſt drawn blank next ſucceeding (not one of thoſe numbers) ſhall draw, and be entitled to the reſpective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be conſidered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes leſs than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the higheſt Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD,
JAMES PERRY, } *Managers*

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has juſt received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 *Thames-Street.*

AN Elegant and well-choſen Aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, of the lateſt patterns, viz:—Ladies Engliſh kid Slippers and Ties, different patterns: do. do. ſpangled Sandals: Ladies French ſilk quilted ſlips and ties: Ladiesmiſſes and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco ſlips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and ſeal-ſkin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and ſeal-ſkin fine ſhoes: *Alſo*, black, red, green and yellow morocco Skins, horſe ſkin, calve ſkin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, ſkins for binding, boot webbing ſilk cord.—*Likewiſe* A handſome aſſorment of HATS.—He alſo keeps conſtantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-ſtore is conſtantly ſupplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every deſcription Meaſures taken as uſual for Boots and ſhoes, and made at the ſhorteſt notice.—The ſmalleſt favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above buſineſs.—*Alſo*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country, would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE the Subſcribing Phyſicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unſettled accounts, of long ſtanding, take this method of notifying all perſons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indiſpenſible for us to have a general ſettlement with our employers.—With that view we earneſtly invite all ſuch perſons as have open accounts with us, to call and adjuſt them before the firſt of Auguſt next, as a non compliance with this requeſt, would lead to the neceſſity of reſorting to coercive meaſures.—We feel a confidence that we ſhall not be thought juſtly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is conſidered, that it is not our deſign to inſiſt on preſent payment in caſes where it would bear unreaſonably hard upon our debtors, but only to have our accounts ſettled in all caſes, either by payment or note. We would at this time give the further information, that we ſhall hereafter expect yearly ſettlements in one or other of the modes above mentioned.

WILLIAM TURNER,
DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. WARING.

Newport, May 13 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient ſtand of Dr *Richmond's*, in Portſmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, the Chambers large, elegant; and airy, and pleaſe the eye with a moſt extenſive and beautiful land and water proſpect. Every attention will be paid to thoſe who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, June 14 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Garden, in Spring-ſtreet, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Eſq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the Houſe.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

THE Subſcribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for ſale on liberal terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch ſquare; Stoves, Cambooſes and Anchors of various ſizes; Linſeed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and braſs Compaſſes; Quadrants; Teleſcopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at conſiderable pains to find a ſource from whence Flour, ſuitable for families uſe, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for caſh only) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A conſtant ſupply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG WHARF.*

WILL be kept conſtantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholeſale and retail.—*Alſo*, Juſt received a Quantity of RYE.

Alſo for Sale, Flour, Salt, Molaſſes, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Alſo for Sale Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soaps Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be ſold wholeſale and retail, for caſh or approved credit.

Wanted to purchaſe, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Caſh will be given.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progreſſive Company.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fifh in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars: Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9*th day of the* 10*th month next at* XI *o'clock in the Forenoon on the premiſes in Middletown.*

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceaſed.—For natural fertility of ſoil, for advantages of ſea manure, for high ſtate of cultivation and improvement for valuable ſtone quarries, and for ſalubrity and pleaſantneſs of ſituation it is too well known to need any particular deſcription.—Terms and conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale. *Alſo*, Immediately after the ſale of the above mentioned premiſes, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-Houſe in Griffin-ſtreet, near the ſummit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, meaſuring on Griffin-ſtreet fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-ſtreet, and extending 122 feet from one ſtreet to the orher.

JONATHAN EASTON *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO ſmall Houſes ſituated in the ſouth part of the Town.—*Alſo*, One half of a Houſe on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport, June 30 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE Dwelling-Houſe and two Shops, No. 6, Market-ſquare ſeparate or together as may ſuit the hirer.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport June 30 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-Houſe No. 198 in Thames Street.—Poſſeſſion may be had in about ſix weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport 5*th mo.* 16*th*, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON Houſe.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

On Terms peculiarly advantageous.

THE capital Houſe, Stores, Wharf, &c. ſituated on the Point, commonly called the WANTON Eſtate.—Apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Alſo*, Wanted to buy immediately, Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each, faſt ſailers, ſuitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subſcriber at the South Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.